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WASHINGTON.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLE.

WHAT THE DIFFICULTIES MAY LEAD TO—THE SMUGGLERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA—OPEN DEFIANCE OF THE REVENUE OFFICERS BY ILLICIT WHISKY DISTILLERS—TWO OFFICERS MURDERED—THE VACANT PAYMASTERSHIPS IN THE ARMY FILLED—THE REJECTED MAYNADIER REAPPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Mexican raids, as they are called, are receiving from the proper departments all the attention possible. Reports are almost daily coming to the departments confirming what has been previously printed in THE TIMES of the character of the raids. The War and Post Office Departments particularly are receiving reports from their officers. There seems to be only one course for the Government to pursue, and that is to make, in proper manner, protests to the Mexican Government against the use of her soil as a place of organization and retreat for marauders into the United States. The raids are not approved by the Central Mexican Government any more than the Fenian raids into Canada were approved by the Federal Government. It will be recalled that the United States were unable to prevent some of those raids, and Mexico is far less able to control the marauders on her border. The evil is continuous and annoying, and the Government will take every measure that promises to be useful, whether through the State Department or otherwise, to suppress the disturbances on the border. Texas ought to catch and punish the raiders, and the offenses committed on her soil can be tried by her laws, whether the criminals are Americans or Mexicans; but she is not able to execute her laws without some aid. Whatever the Army of the United States can lawfully do to aid Texas, either by acting in conjunction with her authorities or independently, will be done, and if our troops are fortunate enough to come in contact with the raiders, a profitable lesson will be taught them. But before official action is decided on, trustworthy evidence must be obtained to show whether and how Mexico is culpable. If the raiders are Mexicans, and make their predatory excursions from the Mexican country, as the Texans assert, then ultimately there can be but one solution. Mexico must stop the raids, and ineffective demands on our part would lead to war. There is no reason at present to expect that the friendly relations between the two Governments will be in any way disturbed by controversies growing out of the border troubles, as the Mexican Government is anxious to discharge its duties as a nation, and will discharge them, toward the United States if it has the ability.

DESPERATE SMUGGLERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

L. Cass Carpenter, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third District of South Carolina, arrived here to-day, to solicit military aid in suppressing the illicit distillation and sale of whisky in his district. He says that for two years past illicit distillation has been carried on in South Carolina, and the revenue officers are openly defied by the desperadoes engaged in that illegal business. Illicitly distilled whisky is publicly sold in the streets from wagons, and within the last three weeks two revenue officers have been murdered for attempting to suppress the traffic. The outlaws are so strong in numbers and desperate in character that the revenue officers are powerless to enforce the revenue laws, and hence military aid is deemed necessary.

THE VACANT PAYMASTERSHIPS.

The President to-day appointed Lieut. Thornburg, of the Second United States Artillery, a brother of Congressman Thornburg, of Tennessee, and William M. Maynadier, to be Paymasters in the Army. Maynadier was nominated for the same position prior to the adjournment of the Senate, and he was formally rejected by that body. When the Senate adjourned, the opinion prevailed among Senators that a man who had been rejected by vote of the Senate could not legally be appointed to the same position by the President during the recess. That question was submitted to the Attorney General, who decided there was no law to prevent the President from making such an appointment. When Maynadier was before the Senate for confirmation his case give rise to a protracted discussion, and his rejection followed after two references to the Military Committee.

SUIT AGAINST AN EX-REVENUE COLLECTOR.

F. A. Sawyer, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and ex-Senator from South Carolina, was a Collector of Internal Revenue for one of the districts of that State before he was elected to the United States Senate. Having failed to satisfactorily settle his accounts with the Government as Collector, the Internal Revenue Department has directed suit to be brought against his bondsmen for the recovery of $20,000—that being the amount in which his account is alleged to be deficient.

CREDENTIALS OF CHEVALIER VON PESTEL PRESENTED.

The Chevalier Von Pestel was to-day introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister Resident of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. He made the following remarks on the occasion:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to deliver to your Excellency the letters of the King, my august sovereign, which accredit me as his Minister Resident near your Excellency and the Government of the United States. I avail myself of this occasion to inform your Excellency of the high value which his Majesty attaches to the maintenance and continuation of the relations of friendship and good understanding which so happily exist between the Netherlands and the United States. The eminent qualities which distinguish your Excellency and the Government of the United States, and the sentiments of mutual sympathy which have traditionally united the people of our respective countries, give me the assurance that I shall be cordially supported in the fulfillment of the honorable mission which the King has deigned to confide to me. I take the liberty, Mr. President, at the same time to deliver to your Excellency the letter of recall of Mr. Westenberg, who, by his departure for another diplomatic mission, was prevented, to his great regret, from performing this duty in person.

The President replied as follows:

MR. VON PESTEL: The regret with which I receive the letter of your sovereign, by which the mission of your predecessor is terminated, would be more sensible if, from the information which I have in regard to your antecedents, I might not be cordially warranted in welcoming you as I do as the Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. I have confidence in your disposition during your abode with us to strengthen, if this be possible, those friendly relations between our two countries which, especially from events in our early history, we feel bound to cherish. You may depend upon my hearty co-operation for this purpose.

THE GENERAL POSTAL UNION TREATY.

The Post Office Department is advised that the exchange of ratifications of the General Postal Union Treaty will be made at Berne, Switzerland, on the 3d prox. Each of the contracting countries will be represented by a delegate authorized to perform such exchange. Mr. Rublee, United States Minister to Switzerland, is the delegate on behalf of the United States.

IMPROVEMENT OF NEW-YORK HARBOR.

In accordance with section 3, of the act of March 3, 1875, a Board of Engineers to consist of Col. Z. B. Tower, Lieut. Col. H. G. Wright, Lieut. Col. John Newton, and Lieut. Col. J. D. Kurtz, has been ordered to meet in New-York on the 12th day of May next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report a plan for the improvement of the channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey. Capt. William H. Heuer, of the Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to duty as Recorder of the board. The law under which the board is appointed provides that they shall report at the next session of Congress a plan for the improvement.

THE KANSAS CHEROKEE LANDS.

The Interior Department will shortly send out advertisements inviting proposals to purchase the so-called "Cherokee strip," comprising 300,000 acres of Indian lands in Kansas adjoining the Indian Territory. These lands will, under the act of Congress, be sold in tracts, not exceeding 160 acres to any one person, and at not less than $1 50 per acre for lands west of the Arkansas River, or $2 per acre for the portion east of that river.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President this morning appointed First Lieut. T. T. Thornburg, of the Second Artillery, a brother of Congressman Thornburg, of Tennessee, and William M. Maynadier, a son of the late Gen. Maynadier, to fill the vacancies in the Paymaster's Department. The President has also appointed Royal C. Taft Commissioner Substitute to the Centennial Exposition from the State of Rhode Island. He also signed the commissions of the following named Postmasters: Charles H. Hopkins, at Utica, N. Y.; James J. Smith, at Sunbury, Penn., and Benjamin Conley, at Atlanta, Ga. The following appointments of Postmasters were made to-day: Benjamin Conley, at Atlanta Ga., vice Samuel Bard, to take effect July 1; S. G. Hamlin, at Schenectady, N. Y., vice John A. De Remer, commission expired; Thomas S. Blodgett, at Otsego, N. Y., a reappointment; Rachel McKibben, at Middletown, Penn., also a reappointment; Samuel C. Wing, at Owensborough, Ky., vice Jesse Moore, suspended under the Tenure of Office act; John Lee, at Chester Court-house, S. C., vice A. S. Richardson, resigned, to take effect June 1. Aaron Davis has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the First California District.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department to-day from Rear Admiral N. Collins, commanding the South Pacific Station, dated Talcahuana, Chili, March 22, announces that the Richmond, his flag-ship, was at that port, and that the health of the officers and men was good.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims was to-day occupied with hearing a preliminary discussion of the report of Commissioner Evelett on the numerous claims known as the "Natchez and Vicksburg cotton cases," which were last year grouped together and referred to him for examination. Arguments concerning them will be formally presented to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $1,905,700; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,065,000; coin, (including $22,335,700 in coin certificates,) $89,142,970; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $189,776. The Customs receipts were $677,735.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Samuel Belden is detached from the Washington Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Charles M. Thomas has reported his return home, having been detached from the Dictator, and is placed on waiting orders.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 27.—The suit of Willis Phelps, of this city, against the Springfield *Republican* for $200,000 damages on account of an alleged libel against his character, was put on trial before the Supreme Court, Judge William C. Endicott, of Salem, presiding, to-day. The plaintiff expressing a wish to dispense with a jury and try the case before the Judge alone, as a new law of this State allows, the defendant acquiesced, and the trial will go on before Judge Endicott. Benjamin F. Thomas, of Boston, is the leading counsel for the plaintiff, and Richard H. Dana, Jr., and Charles Allen, of Boston, for the defendant. The trial will probably last between one and two weeks.

A WIFE SUSPECTED OF POISONING HER HUSBAND.

ALBANY, April 27.—Charles A. Stone, who kept a hotel in Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., died last Friday from the effects of poison. His wife and the bar-tender, Daniel G. Bosworth, are suspected of being the poisoners. Poison was found in a pocket of the dress of the wife.

THE TROY, ALBANY AND NEW-YORK TOWING COMPANY.

ALBANY, April 27.—The motions to vacate the order of Judge Osborn directing the sale of the steamers, and for the appointment of a Receiver of the property and effects of the Troy, Albany and New-York Towing Company were to-day at Special Term postponed until Tuesday of next week. The case will then be heard before Judge Ingalls at Troy.

OPENING OF THE WELLAND CANAL.

ST. CATHARINES, Canada West, April 27.—The Welland Canal will open for navigation Monday next, if repairs are completed. The canal has undergone many improvements. The locks have been repaired, new bridges added, and the channel cleared and deepened.

A PLAGUE OF GNATS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 27.—Planters are complaining greatly of an unprecedented destruction of mules, horses, and cattle by the Buffalo gnats. It is estimated that, within the past ten days, $100,000 worth of stock has been killed by them within a radius of a hundred miles, taking this as the centre of the circle.

THE REMAINS OF COMMODORE ST. JOHN.

ALBANY, April 27.—The remains of Commodore St. John, who committed suicide in New-York last week, were brought to this city this morning on the steamer Drew, and conveyed to the Rural Cemetery, where they were placed in the receiving vault.

FLOODS IN THE MISSOURI RIVER.

OMAHA, Neb., April 27.—The Missouri River has been rising rapidly for some time past, and in some places overflowing its banks, causing considerable damage. To-day it commenced falling, and no further trouble is anticipated.

PROJECTED RAILROAD IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The committee appointed a week ago at a convention held at Ironton, Ohio, in the interest of a railroad to connect the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad with Cincinnati by a road on the Ohio shore, met to-day in this city. It is composed of three men from each county through which the proposed line will pass. After some discussion the matter of financial basis was referred to the committee from Hamilton County to report as soon as possible.

THE COLLISION NEAR WASHINGTON.

THE ENGINEER ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HE HAD ENTIRELY FORGOTTEN THE TRAIN FOR WHICH HE SHOULD HAVE WAITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The collision on the Baltimore and Potomac Road last night turns out to have been due to the carelessness of the engineer of the outgoing train. He says himself he forgot the train for which he ought to have waited on the siding. He appears to have been wholly oblivious to the fact that there was any such train as that with which he collided. The conductor pulled the bell-cord, but for some reason did not succeed in ringing the bell, the sound of which would doubtless have recalled the engineer to his duty and saved the accident. Neither train was running at a very high rate of speed. If two of the fast trains had met in the same manner the loss of life must have been fearful. It is announced that preparations for laying a double track have already been made.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT—STATEMENT OF THE CONDUCTOR OF THE PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS TRAIN—CARELESSNESS OF THE ENGINEER.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Hundreds of persons remained at the scene of yesterday's railroad catastrophe until daylight this morning, watching the operations of the wreckers in removing the shattered cars and locomotives, and supposing that there were bodies of victims in the ruins yet to be discovered. All who were seriously wounded, however, had been carried to their homes or the Providence Hospital soon after the accident. In addition to the names of the injured persons given in last night's dispatch are the following: Hugh Kernan, of Baltimore, formerly proprietor of the "Comique," in this city, both ankles badly crushed; S. T. Everett, City Treasurer of Cleveland, Ohio, severe cut on the forehead; H. R. Stevens, of Ohio, slight cut on the back of the left hand; G. F. Needham, of the Sixth Auditor's office, both legs bruised below the knees; Crittenden Crone, brakeman on the Philadelphia train, right knee slightly injured; and J. H. Robinson, of this city, badly bruised about the legs.

Among the passengers on the incoming train was a lady in company with her two daughters. She happened to be looking out at a window and saw the other train coming. She at once proceeded to the door, and when the collision took place, was, with her two children, thrown to the ground, but luckily not injured to any extent. One old gentleman who was on the same train when the collision took place, was knocked from his seat, and after he recovered himself made a dive for a window and reached the ground with no other injury than a few cuts from the broken glass.

In the north-bound train was a gentleman sitting quietly smoking a cigar, with his legs crossed, and he did not know anything of the collision until he picked himself up on the outside, and looking around, exclaimed: "Where has my cigar gone?"

Christopher Buchanan, the conductor of the outgoing train, known as the Philadelphia Express, received a cut on the right side of the head, severing the temporal artery, and other injuries. He is in no danger except in case of secondary hemorrhage, of which there is no indication.

STATEMENT OF CONDUCTOR BUCHANAN.

Buchanan gives the following account of the accident: He left the depot with his train at 4:53 P. M. on time, George McAfee, engineer, being in charge of the engine, and Harry Bechtel fireman. As the train approached the Navy-yard station, near the west end of the tunnel, it was slacked down and stopped to take on a passenger. It was then started through the tunnel and continued to gain headway until it was moving at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, which was about the rate of speed when the collision occurred. It is customary for the outgoing train at this hour to make a halt at the upper end of the double track, which terminated a short distance east of the tunnel, and wait fifteen minutes, if necessary, for the incoming New-York and Philadelphia Express, due here at 5:15 P. M. If, at the expiration of that time, it fails to appear or signal its approach in the distance the train moving north is entitled to the right of way, and the down express from New-York must be watchful and give a clear track to it. Mr. Buchanan noticed that the train was traveling along pretty sharply for the short distance it had to go, and with plenty of time and distance for the train to halt on the double track, pulled the bell-rope for the engineer to "down brakes" and stop. The signal was not heeded, and the rope was pulled a second time for the stoppage of the train, and again not properly responded to. At this time Buchanan was in the rear passenger car looking after the tickets. When he found his directions were neither noticed nor obeyed, and that his train was increasing its speed and getting off the double track, he became alarmed at the consequences that would ensue if the engine was not immediately chocked. Thinking the rope in passing through the car or over the tender had become fast, and thus prevented the bell on the engine from sounding, he started to go forward and give a verbal order for the returning of the train to the double track. The failure of the gong to sound or the engineer to hear and obey it caused the accident. Before Mr. Buchanan could leave the car the two engines met. Mr. Buchanan had just reached the car door and was about opening it when the collision jammed his head through the glass window, inflicting wounds. He feels satisfied that if the signal had been properly and promptly answered by the engineer the catastrophe would have been averted. The time between leaving the double track and the accident was scarcely a minute and if the road had been straight, instead of curved at that point, the down express would have been seen in time for the Northern-bound train to get back out of her way. He wondered that the engineer, if his bell failed to ring, did not take the responsibility on himself to halt and wait the usual time, knowing it was the order for that train to wait fifteen minutes at that switch. If this had been done the disaster would not have happened.

ESCAPE OF THE BAGGAGE MAN.

A narrow escape was made by Norris Lungren, better known among railroad men as "Nip." He has been railroading for the past eleven years, and has experienced many accidents and mishaps, but always got off without injury. This time he was baggage-master on the incoming New-York express, and at the time of the collision was among the trunks and boxes, preparing for their discharge on reaching the depot in this city. The first indication he had of the accident was a terrific jar, the rolling and tumbling of the boxes, the raising and breaking of his car in the middle and the driving of the truck bolt with lighting swiftness from its socket. This was quickly succeeded by the telescope process. In addition to all this the stove was upset. "Nip" succeeded in digging his way from under the debris and escaped with a few slight scratches.

Engineers McAfee and Fay and fireman Bechtel, and passengers George W. Baker, Thomas Collins, and George Darity, who were taken to the Providence Hospital yesterday, are slowly improving, but all access to them is prohibited by the physicians.

THE END OF A LIBEL SUIT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27.—The *News and Courier* libel trial ended to-day in a disagreement of the jury, after the latter being locked up for twenty-four hours. It is understood that eleven jurors were for acquittal and one for conviction. There are seven other indictments against the proprietors of the paper, but the court announced that no more would be tried this term. The failure to convict is generally regarded as the end of the case.

NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—The Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association commences on Tuesday, May 4. The prospects for an interesting meeting are good. The entries for all the races are fuller than at any previous meeting.

THE PUBLIC INSPECTOR.

STIRRING DEBATE AND SHARP PERSONALITIES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE GOVERNOR AGAIN VICTORIOUS—THE HOUSE REFUSES TO CONCUR WITH THE SENATE AMENDMENTS—SPEAKER M'GUIRE'S SPEECH—JOHN KELLY SAYS THE GOVERNOR TOLD HIM HE WANTED NO MORE POWER—REMARKS OF MR. HUSTED—A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 27, 1875.

In the Assembly to-day the Governor achieved another victory over the Canal Ring wing of the Democracy and their supporters, after a debate which occupied the attention of the House for three hours. There was a large attendance of members and spectators, and the discussion, taken as a whole, was clean and sharp in its outlines, and well conducted on both sides, the feature of it being the address of Speaker McGuire. The debate arose on the announcement of the receipt from the Senate, in an amended form, of the House bill to create an Inspector of Public Works. Mr. Daly, of New-York, who has the bill in charge, moved that the House non-concur with the amendments, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed. The motion finally prevailed, after one or two amendments had been offered and lost. One of the important developments of the day was that which showed that the element lately arrayed with the canal party has awakened to the fact that public opinion is against them, and that, although they deny the fact, they are anxious to avoid incurring the responsibility of refusing to give the Governor any extension of power, as contemplated by the Removal bill and the bill under consideration to-day. A curious offset to this position, however, is to be found in Speaker McGuire's declaration, made on the floor, that John Kelly told him last week, in the presence of Mr. Waehner, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that he [the Governor] did not desire any further powers as contemplated by these bills. Although the Governor actually achieved success in the rejection of the Senate amendments, it remains to be seen how far that success is assured by results. Of the gentlemen named by the Speaker to compose the Conference Committee on the part of the Assembly, three, Messrs. Alvord, Husted, and Bradley, voted in favor of concurring with the Senate amendments. Senator Madden was the only member of the Senate who voted against the bill on its passage, and if the Senators yet to be appointed on that side of the Conference Committee adhere to their original opinions, and Messrs. Alvord, Husted, and Bradley to theirs, it is quite possible that the bill may yet be reported in a form in which the Governor will derive little or no power or official benefit from its provisions.

THE DEBATE.

As soon as the bill had been announced and the amendments read from the Clerk's desk, Mr. Daly arose and moved that the House non-concur with the action of the Senate, and that a Conference Committee be appointed. Mr. Alvord said he hoped this motion would not prevail, and that the bill would be allowed to take the proper course, which would be to send it back to the Senate, and permitting action looking to a conference to originate with that body. Mr. Daly replied that he thought the whole course of the gentleman from Onondaga on this question had been tending toward procrastination; that this suggestion was of similar purport, and he trusted it would meet with no favor.

Mr. Alvord then rose, and from this point the long debate took its origin. He said he had had the honor, a few days ago, of being one of the eleven members of this House who voted against this bill, and he was now more than ever assured that he was right in that position. The sober second thought of the people was being heard on this whole question, as it had been heard in times gone by, and, he trusted, would be effectually heard at this time. In 1846, at the Constitutional Convention, this very subject of decentralization was the main question at issue, and the people then decided that the centralizing policy which had been so strong in 1821 was an error, and the Governor was stripped of a very large share of this absolute power over State officers. In 1867 there was also a disposition manifested to go back to the centralizing policy of 1821, but the people's voice was once more effective and prevented it. A similar attempt had been made under Gov. Hoffman to take this power from the people and put it into the hands of the Executive, but that also failed. For himself he was in favor of giving the Governor the largest consistent and constitutional liberty, but he wanted to do it in the proper way, not by depriving the citizen of his just and legal rights and privileges; not by taking him into dark places and by a sort of secret inquisition divesting him by stealth of his honor and of every sacred attribute of honest citizenship.

Mr. Daly said he had hoped to avoid any extended debate on this question, but the House, after mature deliberation, had rejected in the original debates on this bill the provisions which the Senate had now incorporated into it, and sustained their action. He did not believe that, on this slight intimation from the Senate of what its views were, the House was prepared to recede from its convictions and its recorded position.

Mr. T. C. Campbell said that it was an extraordinary proposition that the Senate should ask or expect the House, which had, after careful consideration and by an overwhelming vote, passed this bill, with a proviso looking for secret investigation, to recede from that position and accept the very provision which had been so strenuously opposed and so largely voted down.

Mr. Waehner said he trusted the motion would not prevail. As he understood the bill as it left the House, it empowered the Inspector to summon all State officers before him, and examine into the condition and conduct of the affairs of their departments in secret. It was monstrous, this idea of giving one State officer the power to remove another State officer elected on the same ticket with himself by the people at large. This House had passed the remedial measures suggested in the Governor's Message, but this bill simply sought to place every official in the State at his mercy. There were gentlemen he knew on the floor of the House who loved the Executive Chamber, who drew all their inspiration from it as to their duties on the floor and as members of standing committees of the House. The meanest criminal in the land was entitled to an open hearing in the broad light of day and truth, and yet it was here proposed to place high State officers at the mercy of a secret inquisitorial official.

Mr. Hammond asked where there was any provision in this bill for a secret inquiry.

Mr. Waehner said he was glad the gentleman asked the question, as while there was no such provision inserted, it was equally true that there was no clause in it providing that the examination should be public, and all this discussion arose from the issue on the proposition to insert this last-named provision.

SPEAKER M'GUIRE'S VIEWS.

Speaker McGuire then called Mr. T. J. Campbell to the chair, and took the floor for the debate. He said, in substance, that he regretted that the measure could not be discussed on its merits, but that because certain members held an opinion on the passage of the bill, it was argued they must still hold that opinion, whether right or wrong. The question was whether the House would concur in the amendments. It was announced in the papers that the canal ring introduced the amendments in order to defeat the bill. He branded that assertion as utterly untrue. He was in favor of the Senate bill, and would vote for it at once and send it to the Governor in five minutes. There was nothing in the Senate amendment but to give the inculpated official an open and fair trial. The House bill provided for a secret inquisition—and that was all there was about it. He wanted Democrats to put themselves on record that they denied the State officers, elected by the people, of equal power with the Governor, the right of an open trial, but instead they provide for a star-chamber investigation, and take testimony which is to be stowed away in a pigeon-hole. The Governor was not the head of the party, but the platform of the people was the head of the party; the Governor had no right to cross a line or blot out a single letter from the platform of the party, or to add one single word to the platform of the party. He is the mere representative head of the party, put there to discharge his duties, and so long as he had self-respect people would have respect for him. The Governor had no more right to demand such a bill from the Legislature than the State Engineer, the Canal Commissioners, or the Attorney General. The bills are not Democratic. There had been a great cry of reform, but who had been selected in the Senate to advocate reform—Mr. Jacobs—who was selected on account of his purity and angelic course to be the advocate there. He would not allude to the many stories that were floating about that gentleman when he was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. What was it that had defeated the Republican Party? It was not what they had done, but it was the charge of Cæsarism and absolutism that defeated the Republican Party, and nothing else. Whatever screws they might have for holding the party together in New-York, he warned them that the very moment they passed such bills as this the Democratic Party in the country was shivered to pieces, and it ought to be. In New-York City they had an organization where they had no will or soul of their own, while those in the country breathe the pure air of heaven and voted as they pleased, regardless of the views of any men or of one man. Yet when they came to Albany they found one man pulled the wires, and they, like puppets, were expected to dance to his pull. Those from New-York City might dance if they pleased, but he did not propose to do so. Did it ever occur to them that the Governor wanted to run for President, and he wanted such bills as this to manipulate conventions with? He [Mr. McGuire] did not say he did, but they could readily see how they might act. This Inspector of Public Works had control over State officers, Canal Commissioners, and the thousands of men under their employ, and could say: "Your scalp or your support; I don't want your scalp, but I do want your support." How many men would stand it those in New-York knew. He had not heard a word against the bill as it came from the Senate, and he was willing to listen to any if they could be advanced, even if it took weeks. He was a Democrat, and had been all his life; he was dyed in the wool; he was a Democrat from principle, and not a new-fledged Democrat. He was no office-seeker, and did not care for any office in the State. He and the friends he could influence were prepared to vote this very moment for the Senate bill. What was the use of appointing a Conference Committee that never would agree? The only object of such a move was that certain persons could go to the people and say the Canal Ring killed the bill.

Quite a passage of discussion here arose through inquiries on various points directed to the Speaker, after which Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, and Mr. Schuyler, of Tompkins, made extended addresses in support of the bill as it passed the House originally, and in favor of Mr. Daly's motion. Messrs. Prince and Alvord followed, Mr. Prince endeavoring to pour oil on the troubled waters by moving that the House concur with all the amendments of the Senate, excepting that which provided that the Inspector shall hold his inquisition at the place where the public work, the conduct of which is under consideration by him, shall be carried on. Mr. Alvord opposed the amendment.

SPEECH OF MR. HUSTED.

Mr. Husted said he thought the motion was a very wise one, and he should certainly support it. It divided the question so that a vote could be taken at once on the cardinal principles of the bill, and the later one could be discussed on its merits. One was a matter of principle, and the other one of expediency. For himself he was disposed to sustain the course of the Governor in exposing and punishing wrong doing, and this was one of those great public issues in which he believed the *vox populi* was the *vox Dei*. A great deal had been said here on the subject of the Governor's origination of this movement, but he did not think the Governor had any right to claim originality in the discovery of canal any more than of other frauds in the exposure of which he had participated. These exposures were not due to any particular man or men, but largely to the state of public opinion, its readiness for their reception and consideration. Unless the popular heart throbbed with them they would do as they had done—fall to the ground without producing any good result. For years there had been such an outcry of fraud in New-York City, but no one heeded it. At last the time was reached when the public sentiment was aroused to the question, but it was not any one man who did it, not even Samuel J. Tilden, though he bore a part in the work. It was James O'Brien who obtained the facts, THE NEW-YORK TIMES nobly fulminated and reiterated those facts and figures in the ears of the people over the length and breadth of this continent—that paper "fired the shot heard round the world." Gov. Tilden simply aided in the interpretation of those figures. So now, again, the Governor had struck the popular chord. The people were waiting for the statement of facts made by the Governor, and they have nobly responded. He could not, however, vote to give the Governor absolute power. Talk about "Cæsarism!" If the Republicans had submitted such measures, there would have been a universal howl from the Democrats, which would have been heard from Maine to the Rio Grande.

THE VOTES.

After some further debate Mr. Hammond moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and that the bill be printed. The motion was lost.

Mr. Prince called for the yeas and nays on his amendment. They were ordered, and the amendment was lost—55 to 58—as follows—Democrats in roman; Republicans in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. *Alvord, Barrow,* Bennett, *Bordwell, Bowen,* Bradley, *Braman, Burtis, Calkins,* T. J. Campbell, *Clark,* Coffey, Cole, *Comstock, Daggett, Decker, Farrar, Fay, Gallagher, Gedney, Green, Hepburn, Hess, Hinckley, Hussey, Husted, W. A. Johnson,* Keenan, *Lawson, Lincoln, McAfee,* Page, *Peck, Petty, Pope, Prince,* Ransom, Reilly, Rich, *Russell, Sanford,* Schenck, *Seward, Slingerland,* Smith, Speaker, Stauf, *Struble,* G. Taylor, *W. F. Taylor, Tremain, Vedder,* Waehner, *Wellington,* Wenzel, *Whitmore, Willis*—55.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Badger,* Barkley, Beach, Beardsley, Benedict, Berry, *Bishop,* Broas, Brown, T. C. Campbell, Christopher, Cleary, Cooke, Costigan, Daly, Davis, Edson, Ely, Faulkner, Fish, Friend, Griffin, Hammond, Hanrahan, Hauschel, Hogan, Holmes, Ives, Kennaday, Kirk, Krack, Kshinka, Lawrence, Lewis, *Lillybridge,* Mackin, McGowan, McGroarty, Merwin, J. W. Miller, Muller, Oakley, O'Keefe, Pierson, Roscoe, Schieffelin, Schuyler, Scudder, Shattuck, Sherman, *Sherwood,* Shiel, Stephens, Talmadge, *West,* Whitbeck, Wurts—58.

When the name of Mr. Husted was called he said he had voted for the original bill, and did not think the amendments made in the Senate in any way destroyed its efficiency. Believing that unless these amendments were concurred in the bill would be killed, he voted yea.

When the name of Mr. Alvord was called he voted yea, saying that he was in favor of going that far in concurring, and the rest of it could be taken care of as a separate proposition.

Mr. Daly's motion to non-concur and appoint a Conference Committee was then agreed to—62 to 49—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. *Badger,* Barkley, Beach, Beardsley, Benedict, Bennett, Berry, *Bishop,* Broas, Brown, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Christopher, *Clark,* Cleary, Cooke, Costigan, Daly, Davis, Edson, Ely, Faulkner, Fish, Friend, Griffin, Hammond, Hanrahan, Hauschel, *Hess,* Hogan, Holmes, Ives, Keenan, Kennaday, Kirk, Krack, Kshinka, Lewis, Mackin, McGowan, McGroarty, Merwin, J. W. Miller, Muller, Oakley, O'Keefe, *Petty,* Pierson, *Prince,* Roscoe, Schieffelin, Schuyler, Scudder, Shattuck, Sherman, *Sherwood,* Sheil, Stephens, Talmadge, *W. F. Taylor,* Witbeck, Wurtz—62.

NAYS—Messrs. *Alvord, Barrow, Bordwell, Bowen,* Bradley, *Braman, Burtis, Calkins,* Coffey, Cole, *Comstock, Daggett, Decker, Farrar, Fay, Gallagher, Green, Hepburn, Houghton, Hussey, Husted, W. A. Johnson, Dawson, Lillybridge, Lincoln, McAfee,* Page, *Peck, Pope,* Ransom, Reilly, Rich, *Russell, Sanford,* Schenck, *Seward, Slingerland,* Smith, Stauf, *Struble,* G. Taylor, *Tremain, Vedder,* Waehner, *Wellington,* Wenzel, *West, Whitmore, Willis*—49.

The Speaker appointed the following Conference Committee: Messrs. Daly, Schuyler, Alvord, Bradley, and Husted.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Japanese Minister visited the Naval Academy yesterday.

Gen. George Crook assumed command of the Department of the Platte yesterday.

The trial of ex-Mayor Loftus, of Scranton, Penn., for perjury, resulted to-day in a verdict of acquittal.

There was no meeting of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, on account of the funeral of the Mayor of that city.

Micah W. Hodgden, who appropriated $25,000 in bonds belonging to his mother-in-law, was arrested yesterday at West Ossippee, N. H.

Louis J. Leche, aged nineteen years, shot and killed William J. Miller, aged eighteen years, in a "personal difficulty," in New-Orleans, yesterday.

Frank Donnelly, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was killed at Carmansville Station yesterday, by falling between the cars. He resided in New-York.

Marie Bothing, wife of Robert W. Bothing, of Kingston, N. Y., who was sentenced to States Prison for life for killing John Tompkins at that place, has brought an action under the civil damages law, for $10,000, against William Stein, the hotel keeper who supplied her husband with liquor. Bothing was drunk when he committed the crime.

BASE-BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—This afternoon the Athletic and Centennial Clubs played a game of base-ball here. At the close of the seventh inning the game was a tie, but the Athletics in the eighth inning scored nine, and won the game—14 to 5. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	9	0	—14
Centennials	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0		— 5

HARTFORD, Conn., April 27.—The second game of base-ball here this season was played to-day between the Hartfords and Atlantics, in presence of over 2,000 people. The Hartfords won by 10 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—At base-ball here to-day, the Athletics gained a victory over the Centennials by a score of 15 to 5.

YOUNG ROUGHS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—At 11 o'clock to-night a disturbance occurred in front of the Grand Central Theatre between a party of boys, which resulted in two of them engaging in a hand-to-hand fight. After a few blows had been exchanged one of them drew a knife and thrust it into the side of his antagonist. The latter, who is thought to be dangerously wounded, is at the hospital. The other escaped.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES EXPORTED FROM CUBA.

NEW RATES OF DUTIES—OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 27, 1875.

An order recently published in Havana gives the following as the new rates of duties imposed on sugar and molasses exported from the Island of Cuba:

Sugars in hogsheads, up to 620 kilograms weight, will pay $5 45; in boxes, up to 184 kilograms, $2 30; in bags, up to 92 kilograms, $1 15. Parcels weighing more than the above will pay 88 cents for each 100 kilograms extra, if in hogsheads, half hogsheads, tierces, or barrels, and $1 25 for each 100 kilograms extra, if in boxes or bags. Molasses in hogsheads, up to 600 kilograms, will pay $2, and for each 100 kilograms extra 33 cents. These new regulations are now in force, and include the corresponding war subsidies. Official returns of the exports of Cuba during the year 1874 show that for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1874, there were exported 644,109 tons of sugar, against 714,960 the previous year, a decrease of 70,851 tons. During the same period there were exported 175,228 tons of molasses, a decrease, compared with 1873, of 14,105 tons. The United States received 508,294 tons of the sugar exported in 1874, being over seventy-eight per cent. of the whole amount exported, and 157,028 tons of molasses, which is over eighty-nine per cent. of all the molasses exported from that island last year. The following figures will show through which ports of the United States the sugar and molasses were imported: New-York, 404,243 boxes and 284,527 hogsheads of sugar, and 55,390 hogsheads of molasses; Baltimore, 33,046 boxes and 47,613 hogsheads of sugar, and 28,788 hogsheads of molasses; Philadelphia, 14,384 boxes and 42,884 hogsheads of sugar, and 33,943 hogsheads of molasses; Boston and Providence, 9,435 boxes and 53,861 hogsheads of sugar, and 25,109 hogsheads of molasses; all other ports of the United States, 86,628 boxes and 182,890 hogsheads of sugar, and 98,352 hogsheads of molasses.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Yesterday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock smoke was seen issuing from a window in the third story of the Martin Opera-house building, Albany, at the south-east corner. The alarm was given, and several persons making their way up the stairway leading into the south entrance on the main floor, found a roll of matting on fire. The flames had already communicated to the wood-work of the door, and extended up to the ceiling, but the protectives promptly arriving with their extinguishers, the flames were speedily quenched. From appearances it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Two weeks since some persons cut and marred the green baize doors, so that they had to be replaced by new ones, and it is believed that some evil-disposed person bears malice toward the building or its proprietor. The damage is slight, and the building is heavily insured.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the one-story frame building Nos. 40 and 42 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by John C. Rustin as a carpenter shop. The building and its contents were totally destroyed. Loss on building and tools $2,000; insured in the Etna Company for $1,000. A frame building adjoining the carpenter shop was damaged to the extent of $300. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at Hermon, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., which burned the whole of the business portion of the town, with the exception of the hotel, one small boot and shoe store, and a small grocery. The loss is estimated at $100,000, with an insurance of $53,000. Several persons were seriously injured during the fire, but none were killed.

By the explosion of a coal-oil lamp the house of Mrs. Rachel Haley, below Mount Carbon, Penn., was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Mrs. Haley's body was found in a corner of a room burned to a crisp.

The paraffine factory of J. N. Carswell & Co., two miles from Baltimore, Md., on the York road, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $2,000. Peter Hehn, an employe, aged forty-six, was burned to death.

Twenty stores and buildings were destroyed by fire at Herman, N. Y., last night.

TERMINAL CHARGES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—Senators Charles Kellogg, H. C. Connolly, and William Johnson, comprising the Senatorial Terminal Investigating Committee, in company with many prominent grain merchants, visited the elevators and principal points of interest about the harbor this morning. The committee began their investigation at 1 o'clock P. M., in the office of the Western Elevating Association. Messrs. Cyrus Clark, President of the Board of Trade; W. H. Abell, R. G. Stewart, T. E. Anthony, J. D. Sawyer, G. S. Hazard, C. M. Horton, J. Shaver, William Petrie, and Robert Montgomery were sworn as witnesses, and a mass of evidence was adduced, from which it was ascertained that the total elevating charges at this point per bushel is 1 725-1,000 cents. Testimony was also given as to canal-forwarding charges and details concerning the operations and management of the Western Elevating Association.

SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A special dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* from Decatur, Ill., says that the sale of the Harristown herd of short-horn cattle, owned by J. H. Peckerell, took place there to-day. Among the transfers are the following: Lauran Hill 4th, to J. K. Kissinger & Co., of Clarksville, Mo., $1,925; Lauran Hill 5th, to E. W. Miller, of Raymond, Ill., $2,000; Lauran Hill 3d, to L. B. Wing, of Bement, Ill., $1,225; Bride 15th, to S. W. Jacobs, $1,450; Jubilee Napier, to A. E. Kimberley, $1,600; Bull's Breastplate, 11,431 to Mrs. Kimberly, of West Liberty, Iowa, $6,100. The average price on cows was $1,085, and on bulls $2,450. J. M. Taylor, of Decatur, then sold off from his herd a number of cattle, including Oxford Duchess, to Thomas Windle, of Lincoln, Ill., for $1,000, and Lauran 6th of the Poplar farm, to E. W. Miller, of Raymond, Ill., for $1,450.

THE LOWELL (MASS.) LABOR TROUBLES.

LOWELL, Mass., April 27.—A party of strikers encountered a number of "nobsticks" on the bridge over the Suffolk Canal to-night and an altercation ensued, ending in a row. A number of pistol-shots were fired and one striker wounded, but not seriously. Two of the strikers were arrested by the Police.

EXAMINATIONS FOR A WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—To-day the committee appointed by Hon. Lyman K. Bass, of the Thirty-second Congressional District, examined sixteen candidates for appointment as cadets to West Point. The decision will be rendered in a few days.

THE SAVIN HILL MYSTERY.

BOSTON, April 27.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Mary Dennehy, whose mysterious death at Savin Hill, on the 8th inst., has provoked general interest and inquiry, to-day declared that she was murdered by her husband, abetted by his brother and sister, who afterward placed the body on the railroad track to avoid detection.

RETURN OF SOLDIERS FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 27.—The First Regiment Infantry National Guard of Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Benson, returned to-day from the coal regions, the men reaching here, by way of the North Pennsylvania Road, at 2 o'clock.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—Resolutions were adopted by the ex-rebel soldiers yesterday, inviting everybody, regardless of past differences, to participate in the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead.

DAMAGE TO THE HERRING FISHERIES.

EASTPORT, Me., April 27.—The ice coming down the St. Croix and Bay of Fundy has carried away all the fish weirs on both the American and English sides so that no box herring can be put up this Spring. Twenty thousand dollars will not replace them.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE CENTENNIAL.

ENCOURAGING LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE FRENCH COMMISSION FROM ALL PARTS OF FRANCE.

PARIS, April 27.—M. De Lafayette, President of the French Commission for the Philadelphia Exhibition, states that encouraging letters have been received from all parts of France. Many deputations from the metal manufacturers, the principal wine-growers of the Gironde, and the merchants of Lyons have visited the committee and promised active co-operation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PAUL BOYTON TO MAKE A SECOND ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE CHANNEL MAY 27.

LONDON, April 27.—Paul Boyton will make a second attempt to swim across the Channel. This time he will enter the water at Cape Grisnez, on the French coast, and push for Dover. The day appointed for the trial is May 27.

ELECTION OF THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR BEDFORD.

LONDON, April 28—6 A. M.—The Marquis of Tavistock, a Liberal, has been elected to Parliament for Bedfordshire without opposition.

SPAIN.

THE FINAL ACT OF REPARATION IN THE GUSTAV AFFAIR.

SANTANDER, April 27.—The last act in the settlement of the Gustav affair will be the saluting by the Spanish fortification at Guitaria of the German flag. The German squadron has gone to Guitaria, the scene of the outrage, to receive the salute agreed upon.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 28—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed during the day in the Southern States east of the Mississippi River and in the southern portion of the Middle States. Clear weather continues in New-England, the lake region, the North-west and the South-west. The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast and in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and risen in the Gulf States. The temperature has risen slightly in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and fallen in the Middle Atlantic States. The rivers have risen at Little Rock, St. Louis, Hermann and Leavenworth, and fallen at Memphis and Yankton.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle Atlantic States, light rain, followed by clearing weather, slowly rising temperature, variable winds, mostly from the north-east, and rising barometer during the afternoon and evening.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather and light rain south of Massachusetts, with north-east to south-east winds, falling barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, rain near the coast, followed by clearing and cooler weather, westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or clearing weather, slowly rising temperature, light, variable winds, and rising barometer east of the Mississippi.

For the lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear and warmer weather during the day, with slight changes in the barometer. Easterly to southerly winds east of the Upper Mississippi, and south-west to north-west winds in the North-west.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	40°	47°	3:30 P. M.	55°	58°
6 A. M.	40°	45°	6 P. M.	50°	50°
9 A. M.	44°	51°	9 P. M.	45°	47°
12 M.	48°	57°	12 P. M.	42°	46°

Average temperature yesterday.....50½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....45½°

A COLD WATER EXPLOSION.

A singular accident, says the Denver *News*, occurred near Sunshine, Boulder County, Colorado, a few days ago. John Hartman, a native of Wurtemburg, and another miner, occupy a cabin together. In the morning, before leaving for the mine, the men prepared a couple of Hercules cartridges for blasting purposes. This was done in the usual way, by soaking the cartridges in boiling water, which was heated in a pail constructed out of a sheet-iron powder-can, with an improvised handle. This vessel, with the water in it, was removed from the fire, and the cabin door locked. In the evening, when the miners returned, Hartman, preparatory to supper, placed the pail and its contents on some coals. While supporting it with one hand to prevent its reeling or falling, and fanning the flame with the other hand, the vessel exploded with a deafening report, which was distinctly heard in the neighboring cabins. Hartman was knocked heels over head by the concussion. He was terribly lacerated, his right knee-joint having been split open by a piece of the pail, while other fragments were found buried in the fleshy portions of his legs. Ashes and embers were blown into his face and hands, and his features were scarcely recognizable. Dr. Harsh, of Golden, and Dr. Owings, of Sunshine, rendered the wounded man such aid as his injuries required, and at last accounts the chances were in favor of his recovery. The men insist that there was nothing in the vessel but water, but, as water, and cold water at that, is not generally regarded as a dangerous explosive, the presumption is that some chemical from the cartridge, or a cartridge itself, had been left in the pail. At any rate, the combustion completely demolished the can, leaving not a vestige in sight, except the pieces which lodged in the victim's legs.

MARRIAGE OF A PERSIAN PRINCESS.

On the 26th of January, at Teheran, one of the daughters of the Shah was married to a priest, by name Imâm Jumeh. The bride is said to be twenty and her husband thirty-five. The popular rumor in Teheran declares that the happy pair intensely dislike one another, but for certain State reasons have consented to the union. The populace are by no means enthusiastic about the match, although the marriage has been celebrated with extraordinary magnificence, and that they fully appreciate. The well-known Persian scholar, Herr Schindler, writes thus about the wedding: "The bride, veiled and covered with what looked like a waving mass of molten gold, was taken to her husband's house at 9:30 o'clock; soldiers with candles in the muzzles of their guns lined the road, the walls of the houses were illuminated with oil lamps, and as the Princess left her father's palace guns were fired and fireworks let off." Some of these fireworks, it appears, suddenly exploded, injuring many. With dawn, salvos of artillery thundered out, and shook Teheran, and a day of feasting and exuberant gayety followed.

A CURIOUS SUIT.

A case of some interest was terminated in the Baltimore City Court Monday. About ten years ago a man named Andrew O. Green borrowed from a Mr. Thompson $275, and gave two notes, on which, from 1864 to October, 1872, he paid interest at the rate of two and a-half per cent. a month, taking up the old notes and renewing by a new note each month. Altogether, by October, 1872, he had paid about $600, or considerably over the original debt and legal interest, and still the notes were outstanding against him. Green sued Thompson and got a judgment, and on appeal it was carried to the City Court. Judge Brown held that the monthly renewals were only settlements, and that the statute of limitations, which was pleaded, would apply. He also held that Thompson could only recover the overplus of three years' back interest, and that Green could recover the whole amount of the notes. The parties under this decision withdrew their respective claims, and thus considered the matter settled.

THE NEW TURRET SHIP EL PLATA.

A turret ship, the El Plata, built by the Messrs. Laird, of Liverpool, for the Argentine Government, started at the end of February to cross the Atlantic to South America. She has been heard from all well at St. Vincent, having encountered heavy gales on the passage from Milford. Her behavior was very satisfactory. A novel feature in the management of the vessel was the handiness in picking up a man who had fallen overboard without lowering a boat. The Captain of the vessel simply altered the course and steered for the man, and in six minutes from the time he fell overboard he was hauled on deck and placed under requisite treatment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. A Dictionary of the Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth edition. Volume I. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1875.

The several editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* mark the rapid and remarkable progress that has been made in science and literature during the past century. To what was due the first conception of the work is by no means clear. It has by some, and not without probability of truth, been attributed to a *History of Arts and Sciences*, published by De Coetlogon, in London, about the year 1745. The *Encyclopædia* followed, in 1771, and resembled the earlier work in being chiefly devoted to science, though with some alterations of detail and arrangement. The first edition was completed in three volumes. Five years after, a new issue was begun, but it was not finished till 1783, when ten volumes had appeared. In 1786 a third edition was announced, and it was made complete in eleven years with eighteen volumes. This was separately published in Philadelphia, with some additions, adapting it better to American wants. The three next editions followed at brief intervals, and about the year 1828 the whole of the copyright passed into the hands of Messrs. A. & C. Black, of Edinburgh, with whom it has since remained. In 1830 they sent out the first volume of the seventh edition, which was finished in twelve years. In 1853 they started another issue, which was at once remarked for the great advancement in the development of the work, and for a number of original treatises which it contained. It was completed in twenty-one volumes, the last of which appeared fifteen years ago; and the volume now before us is the first of another series.

Throughout the whole of this period of a hundred and four years, the *Encleycopædia Britannica* has maintained its pre-eminence amid many rivals for public approval. In many respects the *Penny Cyclopædia*, under the management of the eminent classical scholar George Long, was regarded at the time as a better authority. And even now it stands unsurpassed in the treatment of certain classes of subjects. But the present work is the only one that has everywhere kept pace with the times.

It is often supposed that books of this kind are a comparatively modern invention, whereas they are eminently old. The first is said to have been written about three and a half centuries before Christ, by Speusippus, that nephew of Plato who succeeded the philosopher in the Presidential chair of the Academy, and who has the reputation of being the first to elaborate Plato's doctrines of philosophy. But, unfortunately, nothing but the name of that first cyclopædia is left to us. The next nearest approach bears the authorship of the elder Pliny, whose *Historia Naturalis* was far more comprehensive than its name implies. Similar works, but less elaborate than that made their appearance from time to time during the next 600 or 700 years, after which a long interval took place, and it was not till the thirteenth century that anything appeared which enables us to compare the state of science with that at the beginning of the Christian era. Here, however, doctrinal questions began to change the character of the works, and opinions to occupy space which would have been more profitably devoted to facts and criticisms. The introduction of this feature led to a new departure, and later on we find cyclopædias coming into existence which were devoted to some special subject, of which theology stands out most prominently. The sixteenth century was rich in productions of that kind, of which Alsted's rather well-known work is the best. Of the products of the next century mention must be made of Bacon's *Novum Organum* and his treatise *De Dignitate Scientiarum*, which were the forerunners of a host of cyclopædias, chiefly devoted to science, but many confined to specialties, which were published in Germany, France, and England. The next great impulse was due to the remarkable success of *Chambers's Cyclopædia*, of date 1728, which may be regarded as the first modern work of the kind in the language. This was translated into two or three foreign languages, and it stimulated other laborers to work in the same field, so that, up to the date of the first edition of the book under notice, several dictionaries, or cyclopædias, devoted mainly to the arts and sciences, were published.

It would be impossible, within the limits at our disposal, to enter into anything like a comparison between the first edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and the last. In reference, however, to what we have said of the maintenance of the same typical character, it may be remarked that, like Pliny's *Natural History*—which, in fact, deals with many thousand topics in the sciences of mathematics, astronomy, natural philosophy, botany, medicine, mineralogy in its early, limited sense, and kindred subjects—attention was chiefly given to science. Of this the various branches were treated in distinct essays, but arranged in lexicographic order. This was the first step toward a development of the present elaborate system. Each subsequent edition, except perhaps the fifth and sixth, embraced some new department of knowledge, till, long before the work became the property of its present Scotch publishers, speculative philosophy, biography, antiquities, history, mental science, and other similar branches of knowledge received recognition—and thus the three volumes of the first edition extended to twenty-one in the eighth. The present edition will probably not be completed in less than twenty-four or twenty-five volumes, and that will be as nothing when compared with the 22,870 volumes of the great Chinese encyclopædia, which, by the way, dates back to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. But that it will be comprehensive and complete down to the time of publication cannot be doubted, if the efficiency shown in the present volume be maintained.

It is placed under the editorial care of Prof. Baynes, of St. Andrew's, who, in a prefatory notice, very clearly lays down the design of the work. The chief features of the previous edition are to be maintained, but the progress that has been made in science necessitates both a different arrangement of topics and a complete rewriting of most of the scientific articles. The lapse of twenty-two years has rendered much that was written in 1853 of comparatively little value, and it has fallen to the lot mainly of Prof. Huxley and Prof. Clerk Maxwell to rearrange and systematize the new matter. In literature, history, and philosophy fresh tendencies also are acknowledged, which necessitate a new method of treatment. Anthropology, archæology, ethnography, philosophy, and geography demand a vastly different notice from that which sufficed a quarter of a century ago, and in treating of controversial subjects of the day connected with science and religion, Prof. Baynes explicitly states that while the *Encyclopædia* cannot take part in controversies, progress will be surely indicated. The book is no organ of any party or sect; it has to do with knowledge rather than opinion; "its main duty is to give an accurate account of the facts and an impartial summary of results in every department of inquiry and research."

Biography occupies considerable space, but most of the notices are brief and concise. It may be mentioned that this department holds a peculiar position. Biographical dictionaries are plentiful and tolerably complete in the first place; but in addition to that there is the necessity, in a work like the present, to choose subjects for notice in this department from their prominence in the world. There are many men of large local importance whose fame is of little or no weight beyond their own neighborhood or outside of their own country. These are not entitled to much, if any, recognition in a work of this kind, and accordingly while we find a long list of names given in the present volume it is quite possible that some people may miss those of minor celebrities. This is an advantage, since it is the interests of the many and not of the few that such an encyclopædia should be planned to serve.

The volume before us is about seventy pages larger than its predecessor, but like it, ends with the word anatomy. It comprises an able article on America, and another equally able but richer, perhaps, in suggestive material, on American literature. The authorship of the former does not appear, but the initials appended to the latter are those of Prof. Nichol, who, we presume, is the author. It is largely critical, necessarily so, but at the same time the criticisms are just and appreciative. The article is one which all Americans, especially those who may be interested in politics, literature, and social science, should read. It abounds in allusions, historical and literary; it traces the causes of some of our peculiarities, and distinguishes the better points of American literature as well as the effects produced upon it by our institutions. It contains critical estimates also of all the most notable writers in prose and poetry which the country has produced, and in these the writer evinces a thorough familiarity with the whole of their productions, as well as a profound knowledge of particular features of style and composition in them all. The opinions expressed may not meet with uniform approval, but they are honest and impartial, and we believe sound. They will certainly be indorsed by every unprejudiced mind.

Under the word "America" we have in truth what the author of the article proposed to himself, "a comprehensive survey of the American Continent in its physical, moral, and political relations." But there is more than will probably be understood from that expression. First, the physical geography of the country is treated, and at considerable length; then follow geology and mineralogy, and a description of the fauna and flora of the two continents. A detailed account is also given of the origin, history, languages, and condition of the native American nations, with some reference to the question of their origin. American antiquities are likewise considered; then the question of native civilization, laws, manners, and religion; followed by an inquiry into the origin of Peruvian laws, and the relations of the native Peruvians to the Chinese. The traditional history of Central America is recorded with considerable minuteness down to the time of the rediscovery by Europeans in the fifteenth century, after which we have a brief review of the several portions of North and South America, and, finally, a number of statistics and observations in regard to population, mineral wealth, and climate, with some speculations as to the future.

Prof. Huxley supplies an elaborate diagnosis of the amphibia, with some interesting additions on their development, distribution, and ætiology. 'Analysis' forms the subject of an excellent but somewhat brief elucidation of the process in its several connections with mathematics, chemistry, psychology, and logic, which is notable for its clearness and precision. Anatomy, as may be anticipated by those who are familiar with the last edition, is treated at considerable length, and comprises very much that belongs to minute anatomy as usually found allied in the books with physiology. Some special departments are reserved for separate consideration.

Agriculture, as in the last edition, forms a prominent subject, occupying not less than 126 quarto pages. It comprises a history of the art from earliest times, and a review of the literature and laws of husbandry. The advancement made during the past two centuries, and especially since the introduction of steam and a system of high farming in Europe, is given with much detail; after which, in the fifth chapter, we have the subject of modern agriculture described in all its several minutiæ. Persons engaged in any way in practical agriculture will find this treatise invaluable. It is well illustrated, and contains descriptions of some of the most approved patterns of machinery. A comprehensive outline of algebra marks the standard aimed at in treating of the exact sciences. It deals with it historically and practically, and the paper may be read with advantage by students of various degrees of advancement. Africa forms the subject of a long yet concise essay, probably from the pen of Mr. Keith Johnson, and we have able geographical essays, replete with new facts and extended information on Abyssinia and Afghanistan from other writers. These are particularly interesting. Under the word 'Adam' appears an excellent summary of the various theories that have prevailed, whether traditional or otherwise, in history and literature, of the origin of mankind, excluding, of course, very properly, the fruits of modern scientific and theological discussions. An important paper on acoustics appears over the initials of Professor Thomson. 'Æsthetics' is likewise treated at considerable length; and prominence is given in a lengthy and complete treatise to 'Aeronautics,' written, we believe, by Mr. Glaisher, than whom there is no higher authority at the present time. Due regard is given to the results of American work in the matter of aerostation. 'Adulteration' is likewise treated with much minuteness of detail, and in a thoroughly practical manner; and to those who are interested in antiquities and church history there is a rich treat in an article under the word 'Abbey,' wherein the author, a well-known Canon of Lincoln, gives some most interesting particulars of the mode of construction of ancient abbeys, the life of their occupants, their forms, laws, and ceremonies. The paper contains also a sketch of the history of monasticism, and of the origin and development of the principal orders. It is illustrated with plans of several of the best known ancient religious houses in England and on the Continent of Europe.

Under the subject of 'Abattoir,' which we think might have been dealt with more completely, there are likewise some points worthy of notice by those interested.

Here, however, we must stop in our effort to enumerate only the most important topics treated of in the volume. We have mentioned but a few even of those, and to give any outline of the many hundred headings that occur in the book would be impossible in this place. In estimating the manner in which the whole work has been thus far carried, we may judge it by the highest standard. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* claims to be by far the best—that is, the ablest, the most comprehensive, and most complete—work of its kind. Does the new edition, as represented by this first volume, seem likely to justify such high pretensions? We are well assured that it does. In the qualities we have named we know of no other encyclopædia which at all approaches it. Thus much as to its general worth. There are some features of smaller note which we would also mention with approval, and which we hope to see carried out, even more completely, if possible, in future volumes. The fashion of attaching to all the more important articles the initials at least of the writer is a commendable one, and we wish it were more generally followed in books of reference. We are also glad to see in many places notes of books or manuscripts, which may be consulted if further information be required. This is of immense value, to literary men especially, who thereby may often be spared much troublesome research. There is no reason why an author should not give the authority he has used, with as many more as he may have met with; and the system would be extremely convenient to other workers in the same field. It might with advantage be much more generally followed. Attention to these small but by no means unimportant details evinces the care and judgment which have been exercised in the preparation of the work, and the thorough appreciation of those who have it in charge of the duty of giving it a reputation of the highest character. The names of the several contributors are those of men who stand in the foremost ranks as authorities upon the subjects intrusted to them. This would alone be a guarantee for the authenticity, impartiality, and value of the literary contents of the work. But, independently of that, it can be judged upon its own merits, in which case also none but the warmest praise can justly be accorded to it.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Southern Law Review.* St. Louis: Soule, Thomas & Wentworth.

—*Statistics of the World.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*Astronomy.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Introduction to the Study of Anglo-Saxon.* Boston: Ginn Bros.

—*Point Lace and Diamonds.* New-York: F. B. Patterson.

—*Outline of the Evolution Philosophy.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*My Danish Days.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—*The American Temperance Cyclopædia.* New-York National Temperance Society.

—*Essays Æsthetical.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*The Best Reading.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Appleton's Journal*, No. 73. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*English Statesmen.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Harry Blount.* Boston: Roberts Bros.

—*Musical Composers.* Boston: Roberts Bros.

—*We and Our Neighbors.* New-York: J. B. Ford & Co.

—*Boys and Girls in Biology.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The American Cyclopædia*, Vol. XI. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Conquering and to Conquer.* New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*Nature and Life.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*How to Make a Living.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The Sexes Throughout Nature.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

WHIG AND TORY.

VERMONT CLAIMS THE FIRST BLOOD SPILLED IN THE REVOLUTION.

A correspondent of the Keene (N. H.) *Sentinel*, writing from Walpole, N. H., says:

"We seem just now to be in a centennial period, and since the glorious deeds of our forefathers have been duly celebrated at Lexington and Concord, it may be well to refer to a centennial anniversary period, previously past, viz.: the 13th ult. True, King George's 'red-coats' first met the patriotic yeomanry, and the blood of the yankee and the colonist was first spilled in a fight at Lexington; but it was at the Court-house in Westminster, Vt., where the first blood was spilled in open resistance by the colonists to the encroachments of the crown on the liberties of the people, and became the first beacon light of the Revolution. This collision occurred between Tories and Whigs near midnight, Monday, March 13, 1775. 'Crowded in the narrow passages of the lower story of the building, on the stairs, and among the benches of the court-room, the combatants mingled in total darkness sustained for a time a hand-to-hand conflict. But the strife was of short duration. The shouts of the Sheriff and his men soon announced that their deadly weapons and superior numbers had given them the victory. Some of the Whigs escaped by a side passage, ten were wounded, two mortally, and seven were made prisoners. Of the Sheriff's posse, two received slight flesh wounds.' So great was the indignation aroused among the people in the surrounding country, that at noon of the next day 400 persons had assembled in the village of Westminster, one-half of whom were from New-Hampshire. 'One company from Walpole was commanded by Capt. (afterward Colonel) Benjamin Bellows, of Revolutionary distinction. Capt. Stephen Sargeant brought his company from Rockingham; Guilford furnished an organized band, and the Westminster Militia were in full force under their old leader, Azariah Wright.' The Whig prisoners were released and the Tory Judges placed in arrest, and held in confinement in the very court-room, the scene of the encounter the night before. Many curious visitors to see how judges and justices appeared in prison were admitted by four or five at a time. Passions ran high, exasperation was rank, and inhuman suggestions almost prevailed. 'To the presence of Capt. Bellows the officers of the court owed the security which they enjoyed amid this maelstrom of passion. Firm in the cause of the people, he did not forget what was due to justice.'

In the old burial-ground in Westminster stands an unpretending stone bearing the following inscription:

'In memory of William French, Son to Mr. Nathaniel French, Who Was shot at Westminster March Ye 13th, 1775, by the hands of Cruel Ministerial tools of George Ye 3rd. in the corthouse at 11 o'clock at night in the 22nd year of his age.

Here William French his Body lies
For Murder his Blood for Vengence cries,
King George the third his tory crew
Has with a bawl his head Shot threw,
For Liberty and his Country's Good
he lost his Life his Dearest Blood.'

William French was the proto-martyr to the Revolution and American Liberty."

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Georgia papers publish a recent letter from Hon. Henry A. Hilliard, now of that State, in response to an invitation to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Confederate monument to be erected in Atlanta, Ga., on the next Memorial Day, to perpetuate, as he phrases it, the memory of the men who died for the cause of constitutional liberty. He says: "We owe it to them to vindicate their memory, and we wish the world to know that we are still in full sympathy with those who ranged themselves under the banners of the South—that we still honor the cause for which they went forth to battle, though it be a lost cause. * * * If the North were wise, if those who control the Government comprehended the true interests of the country, so far from looking coldly upon the graves of our dead heroes, they would unite with us in decorating them with garlands. The genius of America, bending over the graves of those who fell under the banner of the North, may, we think, stretch out her arms to embrace those of our dead, and exclaim in tones of blended triumph and sorrow, 'These, too, are my sons.' The time has come for a true reconciliation. The American Government cannot be administered upon the theory of resentments. I said so to a leading Northern statesman, now the Vice President of the United States, at the close of the war, and I repeat it to-day, in the light of our experience as a nation for the past ten years. Let the North remember that the victories won by its arms were victories won for the Republic, and not for a section. The South glories in her history. Overpowered in the great struggle for independence she has lost nothing of her courage or her self-respect; and while she rears monuments for her heroic sons, who died for her sake, she trusts the vindication of her cause to history."

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* publishes, with warm indorsement, a letter from Capt. J. C. Dougherty, late of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in which he says: "Permit me to remind you that in the cemetery at Arlington and other places in the North the dead of the two armies lie side by side, each receiving equal care and attention from the Government. I have lately observed with regret that many of the Confederate dead remain on the battlefield of Chickamauga, and it has occurred to me that the Government would cheerfully transfer them to the National Cemetery at Chattanooga if the attention of the proper authorities was called to it. Such an act would receive the indorsement of the entire country. All good citizens, of whatever party, will rejoice at the action of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Chicago, in inviting the ex-Confederates to join in the reunion to be held in that city in May; but to the Ninth Army Corps, (Gen. Burnside,) belongs the credit of originating the movement. At its annual reunion, at Harrisburg, in September last, a cordial invitation was extended to Gen. Longstreet's corps to join in the reunion in 1875. The two corps met in nearly every battle in which they were engaged in the East and in the West, hence the feeling of respect that grew up between them. No more beautiful or fitting tribute can be paid the memory of the gallant dead of the late war than to strew their graves with the choice flowers of Spring. Let us, then, bury in oblivion all the bitterness of the conflict, and all unite in the coming ceremonies wherever we may be, making no distinction whatever between the blue and the gray."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CITY HEALTH MEASURES.

PETITION FROM THE WHOLESALE MILK DEALERS—THE FARMERS CULPABLE FOR THE IMPURE MILK — INSPECTION AT DEPOTS DESIRABLE—INCREASE OF SMALL POX.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the following petition was received from a number of wholesale milk dealers, and was referred to the Sanitary Committee:

The petition of the undersigned wholesale dealers in milk, doing business in the City of New-York, and members of an organization known as the Orange County Milk dealers' Association, respectfully state to your honorable body as follows: That your petitioners are desirous of securing a rigorous enforcement of the laws prohibiting the sale of adulterated or impure milk, believing that thereby not only will the health of the community be improved, but a direct benefit will be done to the business of your petitioners and all dealers in milk. That, as your petitioners believe, the milk which is delivered by farmers and producers therefor in the country to dealers in this City is frequently adulterated by the producers before leaving their hands. That the circumstances attendant upon its delivery to the wholesale dealers in this City are such that it is almost impossible for them, in the very brief period during which it remains in their hands, to make thorough examination or to apply satisfactory test as to its purity. The said milk arrives at the railroad depots in this City at night, is delivered in hasteto the wholesale dealers, remains but a moment in their hands, and is instantly delivered by them to the retailers in a hasty and confused manner; the darkness, haste and confusion preventing the wholesale dealers from doing more than to ascertain the quantity delivered.

That recently, in accordance with the laws on that subject, persons in the employ of the officers of said department have caused the arrest and imprisonment of several retail milk-dealers on a charge of selling impure or adulterated milk. That, as your petitioners believe, the fault does not lie as much with the retail dealers as with the farmers and producers. That should the milk arriving in this City be inspected at the railroad depots, immediately on its arrival, such impure milk would no doubt be discovered, its seizure and destruction would infict pecuniary loss upon those who have adulterated it, (and who, being personally beyond the jurisdiction of your board, cannot be punished in any other manner,) and thus make it to their interest in the future to send to this City none but pure milk, such as conforms to the required standard. Your petitioners further represent that the test now in use for the purpose of ascertaining the purity of milk is not adequate or proper: that the impure milk bears the test of a lactometer more readily than that which is good and pure; but that, should a chemical test be applied, much milk that now readily conforms to the standard would be found unfit for use.

Therefore, your petitioners ask that your board will cause proper persons, clothed with the authority of law, to attend at the several depots in this City, and on the arrival of the usual milk trains, to examine, inspect, and test the milk which arrives, or so much thereof as may be practicable, and to seize or destroy such as may be impure or unfit for public sale; should the expense thereof be not properly, in the opinion of your board, a public charge, your petitioners are willing to defray the same if required.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

ANDREW KNAUER,
HENRY SCHAFER,
and twenty-one others.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1875.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Registrar of Records, presented the following:

"There were 580 deaths reported in the City during the week ending on Saturday, the 24th inst.; 572 were reported and 541 actually occurred during the previous week. The death rate in the latter week was equivalent to 27.05 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. The following diseases continue to cause more than their usual share of mortality: Phthisis, which caused 301 deaths in the past three weeks; bronchitis and pneumonia, 262 in the same time; diphtheria, 126; small-pox, 77; and puerperal diseases, 31.

The mean temperature last week was 36.6° Fahrenheit, with a minimum at 22° and a range of 38°. The mean atmospheric pressure was at the unusually low figure of 29.711 inches of the mercurial column, and the wind traveled 1859 miles during the week.

The average death rate in twenty-one chief cities of Great Britain in the week ending on April 10 was equal to 27 per 1,000 yearly. This was the rate in London, but in Edinburgh it was 24, and in Liverpool, Dubin, and Bristol it was 28 per 1,000. Paris reported 29.9 per 1,000; Brussels, in the week ending on April 3, 29.7; Amsterdam, 30.9; Berlin, 28.5; Hamburg, 36; Munich, 26, and Vienna 29 per 1,000."

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases in this City during the past two weeks:

Week ending April 17—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 10; scarlet fever, 45; measles, 8; diphtheria, 87; small-pox, 51; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

Week ending April 24—Typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 43; measles, 7; diphtheria, 77; small-pox, 84; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

By this statement it will be seen that there was a very marked increase in the number of small-pox cases, 51 having been registered during the week ending on the 17th inst., and 84 during the past week, an increase of 33. Diphtheria decreased during the past week by 10 cases. During the past week the disinfecting corps visited 87 premises where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated 73 houses. Fifty-three cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital and two dead bodies to the Morgue by the ambulance corps.

A suit against Mr. F. W. J. Hurst, agent of the National Line of steam-ships, for having landed several bales of paper-stock without a permit, in violation of the sanitary ordinances, was discontinued, as Mr. Hurst pleaded ignorance of the law.

BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The bids for the Indian supplies for the coming year were opened yesterday at No. 82 White street in the presence of 200 or 300 interested spectators. The last bid was crowded into the box by Mr. Frank Smith, the Secretary in charge, at noon. Mr. Frank White then attacked the box with a mallet and chisel, and over 200 envelopes were tumbled out on the table and assorted by the clerks. They were then opened by a portion of the committee appointed by the Government to superintend the inspection, and handed to Dr. Josephs, another of the committee, who read the specifications aloud. The committee consisted of Gen. Charles E. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Commissioner E. P. Smith, and Dr. Josephs, Disbursing Clerk of the Department of the Interior, and Gen. Fiske, and Messrs. Haight, Sibley, Lang, and Sidckney, of the Indian Peace Commission.

The amount of supplies to be furnished consists of over 33,000,000 pounds of beef, gross weight, 5,435,000 pounds of flour, 2,104,500 pounds of bacon and mess pork, 23,200 pairs of blankets, 3,000 pounds of linen thread, 240,000 yards calico, and corn, wheat, cloths of different kinds, hose, shirts, clothing, twine, groceries, hardware, fine-tooth combs, zinc mirrors, camp-kettles, beads, needles, &c., in smaller quantities. The reading of the numerous bids and their accompanying specifications was a tedious process, occupying nearly four hours and a half, but it was eagerly watched by the would-be contractors present. The bids were much more numerous this year than usual, and were largely from New-York business firms. Nearly all were apparently genuine bids, and the regulations were in most cases strictly complied with. There was a deviation in several of them, however. There were $30,000 in certified checks on a bank in St. Paul, and over $100,000 on the First National Bank of Sioux City, instead of on the five banks named in the advertisements. A favorite dodge in the attempt to defraud the Department of the Interior has been to send in worthless checks with fictitious bids, to thus enable the straw-bidder to retire without loss in case his services were not required. The examiners appointed this year are well-known gentlemen. Mr. William A. Booth is the examiner of sugar; Mr. G. W. Lane, of teas; Mr. D. J. Ely, of coffee; Mr. W. J. Hoodless, of the National Tobacco Inspection, examiner of tobacco; Mr. Henry S. Terbell, of dry goods; Mr. William Bryce, of hardware; Mr. Edward Slade, of blankets; Mr. Thomas S. Young, of clothing; Mr. Orrin Benedict, of hats and caps; Mr. Alanson Trask, of boots and shoes; Mr. Samuel W. Bass, of teas; Clark, of groceries; and Mr. John McKesson, of McKesson & Rogers, of drugs.

THE DIVISION OF QUEENS COUNTY.

About a hundred representative men of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, the three eastern towns of Queens County, assembled at Searing's Hotel, in Mineola, yesterday forenoon, to take further preliminary steps toward the formation of a new county to comprise these three towns. Mr. Benjamin D. Hicks, of Westbury, was called to the chair, and Charles Downing, of East Norwich, and Eugene M. Lincoln, of Glen Cove, were appointed Secretaries. On motion of Mr. Stephen Taber, the sense of the meeting was declared to be unanimously in favor of the division of Queens County. The Executive Committee was increased and finally constituted, as follows: Hempstead, George T. Hewlett, Bernardus Hendrickson, H. G. Price, Ebenezer Kellum, James M. Seaman, George W. Bevan, John De Mott; North Hempstead, Stephen Taber, John A. Searing, John M. Clark, Benjamin D. Hicks, James Willets, Henry D. Remsen, James R. Willets; Oyster Bay, George S. Downing, James Titus, James H. Ludlam, George Downing, John J. Powell, Scudder V. Whitney, Witham Jagger. They were instructed to take such action as they might see fit to effect the desired result, and to meet at Mineola on Sept. 4.

CAPTURE OF A RIVER THIEF.

The first mate of the schooner Potosi, lying at the Empire Stores in Brooklyn, noticed yesterday afternoon a stranger board the vessel, and go into the Captain's cabin. The mate called to the stranger, asking him what he wanted, but received no answer, and at that moment a peculiar whistle was heard near the vessel, and the stranger, hastily jumping on to the wharf, ran toward Fulton Ferry, chased by a policeman, who had been watching his movements, and of whose approach the thief had been apprized by a whistle from a comrade on shore. The policeman succeeded in coming up with the man, and the thief drew a pistol, and made as if he would shoot his pursuer. He was, however, quickly disarmed, and taken to the Second Precinct Stationhouse, where he gave his name as Daniel Rice. He was subsequently taken before Justice Walsh, and held for examination on a charge of attempting to commit larceny.

DEPARTMENT VACANCIES.

It is understood that a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held on Saturday next, to take action on the nominations to be submitted by the Mayor for Commissionerships in the Fire, Dock, Police, and other departments. The terms of the incumbents whose places are to be filled will expire at noon on that day. Mayor Wickham has declined to give the names of his candidates for publication, and this fact will cause some delay in their confirmation. The City Fathers are not disposed to vote for men whom they do not know, and whose names are likely to be sprung upon them suddenly. They have, too, an especial aversion to swallow-tails, and will vote, as they assert, "dead against them." It is said that Gen. McClellan is to be nominated for Police Commissioner.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE AVERY COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.

Among the last of the important sales of the season is that of the collection of paintings belonging to Mr. S. P. Avery, now on view at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth avenue. They number eighty-four in all, and comprise specimens of the French, Belgian, German, Spanish, and Italian schools. Among the most striking works is Jules Breton's "Peasant Girl of Brittany"—one of those strong, vigorous, and solidly-painted out-of-door studies beside which the works of some of the minor but fashionable French artists appear almost like shadows. This work, however, although on public exhibition, will be disposed of only at private sale. Gerome's "Lion and Vulture," a scene in the desert, attracts attention from the grand simplicity of the composition, its masterly treatment, and the sentiment with which the artist has imbued his work. Castiglione, of Paris, has a good view of the beautiful and famous terrace at Haddon Hall, England, with a brilliant party of ladies and cavaliers of the olden time. Clairin has a scene representing the interior of a court attached to a Moorish house, with Nubian women and their mistress feeding some peacocks. The brilliant effect of sun light on water and on the white marble steps, is happily rendered. From Gentz, of Berlin, there is a somewhat peculiar work, entitled "Travelers Visiting the Temple of Abou—Simboul; from Castres, pupil of Zamacoir's, a Spanish love scene, from Delort, a pupil of Gerome, a scene from "Gil Blas," in which a rascally lurking brigand has placed his hat on the road, and with the muzzle of his rifle peeping over the bank, requests a contribution from the traveler "for charity's sake." The fierce and cunning look of the robber and the fright of the traveler and his mule are strongly brought out. Ziem has a very charming and brilliantly-colored "Public Garden in Venice;" Fabri, a pupil of Fortuny, "The Arab Lover's Vow," somewhat in the style of Gerome; Viry, a view of the Chateau de Blois, with a lady gathering a rose in the garden. For purity and delicacy of color, exquisite finish, solidity, and fine molding of the arms and face, no picture that we have seen, at least recently, will bear comparison with this. Jimenez, in his "Servants' Hall, Palace of Granada," reminds us of Zamacois in strength of expression and the cleverness and force with which he tells his story. Herbsthoffer, of Vienna, has a small but very expressive work, entitled "The Burgomaster of Nuremberg;" David Col, one of his best compositions, "The Gouty Friends;" Jules Goupil, who has hitherto confined himself to the representation of gaudily dressed ladies, has "Young Citizen of the First Republic" (The Dauphin,) a lad with a sickly face, coarse red hair, and the blue veined hands of a girl, certainly an unusual type of physical life. Nevertheless there is much feeling in the pale and suffering face, which accords well with the attitude of the figure. The English school is represented by Mirandy, who has two very charming little studies, and Mr. George H. Boughton, who we suppose may be considered as of that school, has "The Penitent," painted some years ago, and in a style which Mr. Boughton has abandoned for one much less pleasing. Here we see some of that hard outline and crude color which Mr. Boughton is so fond of introducing into his later and larger works.

All the pictures exhibited were either painted expressely to Mr. Avery's order, or selected by him in Europe; they have never been in other hands, neither have they been offered at auction, or even exposed for sale except in his private rooms. Many of them are the latest works of the artists, and, therefore, they are to the public essentially a new collection.

THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

At the old Somerville Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, is a small collection which is to be sold this evening. It includes two studies by Leslie, a good water color by Fort, a very strong work by Count Rotari, "The Fortune-Teller," "The Plaza," by Boulanger, a fine marble statue by Bartolini, one by Franchi, and some curious old paintings on copper and panel, with two or three landscapes of the English school.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JAMES W. FARR.

The funeral of the late Commissioner James W. Farr took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 11 St. Luke's place. Previous to the services, which were held in the parlors at 12:30, a large number of persons, including many teachers of the public schools, viewed the remains, which were inclosed in a richly-ornamented casket in the back parlor.

Among those who called and attended the religious services were Hon. Andrew H. Green, Hon. Salem H. Wales, Judge Larremore, Hon. William A. Darling, the members of the Board of Education, Hon. Thomas Acton, Fire Commissioners Farley, Van Cott, and Hatch, Gen. Patrick H. Jones, Gen. Pinckney, Aldermen Morris and Gilon, Walter S. Pinckney, Henry J. Leask, Congressman Lawson, and Sheriff Connor. The members of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association attended in a body, and added a beautiful and costly floral tribute to others from personal friends of the family of the deceased. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Mathew Kane, James W. Booth, George Merkelle, H. H. Cargill, William Merrill, George Keane, Dr. Jeremiah Pangborn, William H. Gedney, Andrew J. Campbell, and William Noble. Immediately after the close of the sermon of Rev. Dr. Burchard, who conducted the ceremony, the assemblage took a final look at the remains, after which the body was deposited in the hearse and conveyed to Woodlawn for interment.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Education on Monday, the public schools of the City, and the hall of the Board were closed throughout the entire day in honor of the deceased Commissioner.

RAPID TRANSIT DIFFERENCES.

The adjourned meeting of the New-York Rapid Transit Association was held yesterday at the rooms of the Fire Insurance Brokers, No. 162 Broadway, Mr. Charles Butler presiding. The Secretary read the following letter from the President of the Nineteenth Ward Rapid Transit Association in reply to the letter sent to him in accordance with a resolution adopted at the previous meeting:

No. 10 EAST EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET,
April 24, 1875.

Mr. H. N. Cammann, Secretary:

DEAR SIR: I have this day received your communication transmitting a letter from Jerome J. Collins. I regret exceedingly that any such letter should have been sent, as no one was authorized or directed to send such a letter. The Nineteenth Ward Rapid Transit Association passed a series of resolutions expressive of their views as to the propriety of allowing any one to vote for Directors until ten per cent. of the amount was paid, and directed a copy of the same to be sent to the New-York Rapid Transit Association. Please have the above communicated to your association, and oblige, yours, respectfully, THOMAS PEARSON.

Mr. Allen Campbell was then elected to fill the vacant place in the Board of Directors, Mr. William E. Dodge having declined to act in that capacity. It was resolved that Mr. H. B. Claflin be requested to call a meeting of the Directors for organization. The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN H. COMER'S FLIGHT.

John H. Comer, formerly the Private Secretary of James Fisk, Jr., and manager of the Grand Opera-house, who, after embezzling about $71,000 of the funds of the National Stock-yard Company, of which he was Secretary and Treasurer, fled from this City, has not since been heard from. Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy has an order of arrest issued against Comer in a suit instituted against him by the company, bail being fixed at $25,000, but he has thus far been unable to find any trace of the fugitive, and there is reason to believe that he has sailed for England. As the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States does not cover the crime of embezzlement, he cannot be extradited, unless it can be shown that he has committed forgery, (a crime covered by the treaty,) and an examination of his accounts is being made to see whether his offense can be brought within the legal definition of that crime. If it can be, a telegram will be sent to arrest him and hold him until proper evidence can be sent to warrant his extradition.

A NEW SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. William Wood has been appointed by Mayor Wickham to succeed the late James W. Farr in the office of School Commissioner. Mr. Wood was formerly connected with the School Board. He was at one time a Commissioner of Docks, where he is said to have been distinguished for his executive ability. He is a Democrat and a personal friend of the Mayor. The flags on the City Hall were at half-mast during the day in respect to the memory of Mr. Farr.

AMHERST COLLEGE TRUSTEE NOMINATION.

The Alumni of Amherst College, under a recent statute, will elect a Trustee at the next commencement. They are requested to send to Prof. Crowell, before May 15, the names of three candidates, from whom one is to be subsequently chosen. At a meeting of the Alumni residing in this City, held yesterday, it was unanimously voted that as all but three of the present Board of Trustees of the college are residents of Massachusetts, and none reside west of New-York, the best interests of the college require the election of a Western man; and that Rufus B. Kellogg, of Wisconsin, of the class of 1858, be presented as their candidate for the vacancy. Mr. Kellogg is the President of the Kellogg National Bank, of Green Bay, Wis., an active friend of the college, the donor of the Kellogg prizes, and a patron of the cabinets. He has also been nominated by the Chicago Alumni Association as their choice.

POOR BOYS.

TO FARMERS, MECHANICS, AND EMPLOYERS IN THE COUNTRY.

At this season country employers find much use for the labor of large boys. Many such lads, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, come now friendless and homeless to our Boys' Lodging-houses and to this office. They are boys who have had little training and of rough habits, but they would be of use on a farm or in a shop. To employ them would be a charity to the lad and an advantage to the employer.

All employers of labor desiring to aid this benevolent work will please write to Mr. C. O'Connor, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 15 New Chambers street, New-York, stating the particulars in regard to the boy whom they would employ, their address, with the name of the county and the best means of reaching the place, also what portion of the railroad fare they are willing to pay.

Country papers will aid a most useful charity by kindly copying this appeal. C. L. BRACE,
Secretary Children's Aid Society,
No. 19 East Fourth street.

LAST YEAR'S COTTON CROP.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU—INTERES

THE PEACHES.

CONTINUED ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM THE DELAWARE ORCHARDS.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Monday, April 26, says: "If the late cold snap was in any respect injurious to the peach buds such injury should now begin to be apparent. On the contrary, the strongest assurances are given that the prospect for a full, and even unexampled, crop was never better, and it is even conceded in districts where the greatest injury was supposed to have been done, that the damage is slight. As an instance of this fact we may state that in Sassafras Neck, Cecil County, where all the peaches were believed to have been killed, the prospect is good for a full crop. One grower, who was so much discouraged at first that he began to dig up his orchard, now says his buds are uninjured. Similar reports come up from all parts of the Peninsula, and our exchanges all speak in an encouraging manner. We were shown this morning a lot of buds, including several varieties which were plucked from extensive orchards below and in the vicinity of Farmington. These buds were very healthy-looking, and did not show the least indications of blight. B. T. Biggs also sent up twigs full of buds from his orchards, which were also alive and apparently uninjured. The twigs were from Early York, Smock, Troth's Early, Ward's Late, Yellow Rareripe, Hale's Early, Crawford's Late, and Mixon Free trees, all of which were in excellent condition. There is now little fear for the safety of the peach crop."

PIGEONS IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

A ROOST NEAR COOPERS, ON THE LINE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY.

From the Rochester Democrat, April 26.

There are countless millions of pigeons to be found within 100 miles of this city. The country lying between the main line of the Erie Railroad from Corning to Buffalo, and the Rochester branch from Corning to Avon, is literally alive with the birds. Their roosting-place is situated in a wild mountainous region west of Coopers, N. Y., a few miles this side of Corning, and embraces a tract of land from seven to ten miles square, heavily timbered, and unbroken by clearings or highways, from which they issue at daylight and scatter over the country for many miles in search of their food, which consists principally of acorns. The birds made their appearance near Coopers about three weeks ago, and have advanced further west daily, until they now fly as far west as Springwater. During the present week they will in all probability be found at all points along the Genesee Valley and scattered over the surrounding country, and there is a prospect that a considerable number of the birds will build their nests and breed in this county and those adjoining. At present the easiest way to bag them is to go to Coopers, Curtis, Campbells, or Savona and choose an elevated position directly in the line of flight and shoot as the immense flocks come surging past. This plan gives an opportunity to shoot in the morning as the birds fly to the feeding grounds, and again at night as they return to roost, and avoids the fatigue of climbing the high, rough, wooded hills in which the birds feed during the day.

The writer took a trip to Campbells last week, made big bags, and never had more enjoyment crowded into a two days' trip. The birds fly over the western side of the valley in the morning and go back on the eastern side at night, flying just above the tree tops as they pass up and down the mountains. Opposite the village of Campbells are three high hills; on the top of the centre one our party took up a position, and when the flight commenced, about 5:30 P. M., we could not load and fire fast enough to take the flocks as they charged upon us like the waves of the ocean. The flight lasted an hour. From our elevated position we commanded a view of the country for ten or twelve miles in length and five or six in width, and for the entire distance immense flocks could be seen stretching out in long lines until lost in the distance. When nearing the "roost" several flocks arriving simultaneously would sweep together into one immense flock and alight in the trees in a thick mass, seemingly covering an acre or more. Several trappers are endeavoring to ascertain the exact location of the feeding-ground, for the purpose of catching the birds with nets, but as yet have not come far enough west to meet with success.

CINCINNATI IMPORTED BIRDS.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Monday says: "Our imported birds are doing finely. Great flocks of the naturalized strangers are to be seen in the parks, in the suburban groves, and even in the deep forests scores of miles from this city, where they were liberated by the Acclimatization Society. The boys are not only letting them alone bravely, but are protectors of the little songsters. The moral influence incidentally resulting from the efforts of this society is worth ten times the cost of its enterprise in bringing new families of feathered songsters to this country."

WHALES ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

Capt. Hall, of the steamer Gary, at Philadelphia, reports that quite an excitement existed on the North Carolina coast about Beaufort and vicinity because of the capture of two whales in Ocracoke Inlet, between Ocracoke and Beaufort. Crowds of people visited the locality. The whales were respectively seventy and forty feet long, and worth from $800 to $1,000 to their captors. Two more whales were seen to pass through the inlet, but escaped capture.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st., parties wanting help and help wanting situations call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT IN ENGLISH, French, and music, wishes to go to Europe as governess or lady's companion; good references. Address Le Lievre, care Dr. Houghton, No. 1 29th st.

ATTENTION.—LADIES WILL FIND A NUMBER of the best colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st. Their characters are investigated.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN WISHES AN opportunity to go abroad as teacher in a family, or as companion to an invalid; good reference. Address S. E. B., No 44 West 24th st.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., can be obtained servants of all nationalities.

ALL KINDS GOOD SERVANTS READY for City or country, for homes or hotels.—Good, capable, civil help, male or female, promptly supplied by the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av. above 10th st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take care of a house for the Summer; has the best of references. Apply at No. 361 East 19th st.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly found at MRS. LOWE'S, removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a reliable young girl who understands her duties, as chamber-maid, and is a nice family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine and willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a well-experienced young woman, with good references; fully understands her business; either parlor-maid or chamber-maid; City or country. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a neat and competent young girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 46 West 11th st., between University place and 5th av., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT Swede girl to take charge of children, do chamber-work, and make herself useful; is a good plain family seamstress; best recommendations; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A private family, as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 313 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, tidy girl; is neat, willing, and obliging; has excellent references; can do waiting very nicely, and is also a good chamber-maid. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or waiting alone, in a private family; five years' City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 41 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; can do sewing and dress ladies' hair; is accustomed to travel with ladies; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 763 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid in a private family; is a first-class chamber-maid; would do fine washing or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 155 East 25th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID — LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO respectable young women; one as chamber-maid and seamstress, and one as laundress and assistant chamber-maid; can give the best City references. Call at No. 322 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMbermaid and plain sewer; would like to go in the country. Apply for two days at No. 312 Madison av., at present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing or chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 590 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; no objection to town or country; has good City references. Address M. Mc., No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; perfectly understands her business; first-class washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at No. 238 East 41st st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; will do fine washing if required; two years' good City reference from last place. Call at No. 162 West 26th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or chamber-maid and take care of growing children; eight years' City reference. Call at No. 209 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or assist in care of children; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 321 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 238 West 20th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND WILL OPERATE on Wheeler & Wilson machine if required; good City reference as to capability, &c. Call or address No. 209 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as up-stairs girl, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 71 West 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 349 West 41st., between 8th and 9th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID. — A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady for a young woman as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 667 5th av., present employer's, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; can be highly recommended by present employer; City or country. Call at No. 30 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 458 4th av., corner 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family as chamber-maid or waitress; willing to go to the country; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chambermaid, and to do fine washing. Call at No. 219 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and assist at washing and ironing in a private family. Call at No. 288 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID—AND WOULD DO PLAIN sewing, if required. Call for two days at No. 427 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 315 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do light chamber-work or as seamstress. Call at present employer's, No. 36 Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do up-stairs work; excellent City reference from last place. Apply at 742 7th av., corner 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is competent; best City reference. Call at No. 201 East 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS chamber-maid and to do fine washing; two year's City reference. Call at 205 West 26th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 113 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; good references. Apply at No. 220 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid. Call at No. 252 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS IN A boarding-house. Call at No. 89 Christopher st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day house-cleaning, or work in general; not afraid of work; can give good reference. Call or address No. 573 3d av.; ring bell twice.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-cleaning or washing by the day. Call for three days at No. 212 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID.—By two respectable young girls in the one house, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as up-stairs girl; will be found honest and obliging; would go to the country if required; have good City reference. Apply at No. 101 West 48th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK IN A small private family; understands all kinds of soups, game; would do the washing of a small family; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and is fully competent to be left at home for the Summer months; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., one flight of stairs up, back room.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO RESpectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both prefer to go together in a small private family; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place; leaving present employer on account of family breaking up housekeeping. Call at No. 263 West 22d st.

COOK. — BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly respectable and a thorough cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; make excellent soups; good pastry and bread baker; can get up nice made-dishes; best testimonials; sober, very neat, kind and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, &c.; bones and lards; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is very neat and tidy; has thirteen months' and thirteen years' reference from her last places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches, soups, jellies, wild fowls, and baking, boning, and larding; has no objection to the country for the Summer months; best satisfactory City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SCOTCH Protestants, with good references, as cook, chambermaid, &c.; are exceptionally neat and competent servants; will do all the work between them; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, REspectable young woman; is a good cook, an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and a thorough laundress; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN who understands her business in every branch; is a good meat, excellent baker, and pastry cook; will assist with the washing if required; has the best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c. — CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY two respectable girls, one as excellent cook and laundress; understands her work in the neatest manner; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen, with splendid City reference, at No. 867 9th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women in a private family; one as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; other as chamber-maid and plain sewing; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 116 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as an excellent cook and baker; understands all kinds of soups and meats; is economizing in her kitchen; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS together; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamber-work and waitress. Inquire at their present employer's, No. 118 West 48th st., where one has lived eight and the other four years.

COOK, HOUSE-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS German Protestant girls, together or separate, for City or country; would like to do the work of a family together; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, useful, good colored young woman, about thirty; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK. — BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; thoroughly understands her business; German, English, and French cooking; boning, larding, creams, jellies, entries, &c.; has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good cake and bread baker; can come well recommended; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 251 West 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK — WAITRESS — CHAMBER-MAID.—By three girls; one as cook, one as waitress and to do the fine washing, the other as chamber-maid and to assist with the waiting or plain sewing. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 135 East 16th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, twenty-three, to cook, wash, and iron; is respectable and obliging; makes biscuit, &c.; City or country; can go to place on hour's notice. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, together, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both willing to do the washing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 317 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; first-rate baker; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 490 6th av., room No. 11.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, and desserts; will assist with the washing if required; best reference from last place. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO REspectable women; one as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid and laundress; are thoroughly competent, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 220 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family as cook; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; no objection to the country; no washing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have good City references; would like to go in the country. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and to assist with the washing in a small family; willing to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at 426 West 36th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing; good reference from last employer; will go in the country with a family. Call for two days at No. 544 2d av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands milk and butter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 East 43d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; experienced in French and English cooking; City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook in a private family; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call or address No. 150 East 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family, and assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 224 West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN; ONE AS first-class cook; the other as laundress; are thoroughly competent and have best City reference; no postal cards. Call at No. 742 3d av.

COOK.—BY A SOBER PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A first-rate cook; will do the coarse washing; bread, desserts, butter; City or country; good references. Apply at No. 590 3d av., two flights, front; no cards.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references from last employers. Call for two days at No. 297 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class cook in a private family; will assist with washing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 512 3d av., near 34th st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD CITY reference from last employer; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook in a boarding-house or club-house; willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Call at No. 426 West 52d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK: understands cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; A GOOD FAMILY cook; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 152 West 42d st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS IN ALL BRANCHES, BY A young English woman; best City references. Apply at No. 105 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WASHER, and ironer, with good City references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or general house-work for a small private family; has good City references. Call at 343 West 52d st.

COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 134 East 45th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS; one as good plain cook, the other as waitress. Apply at No. 150 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 252 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A SMALL private family; good references. Address No. 53 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS (ENGLISH) COOK; can be seen at her present employer's for two days, at No. 5 West 22d st., basement.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to go in the country for Summer; good City reference. Apply at 57 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 134 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, with good references. Call at No. 303 East 35th st.

DOMESTIC HELP,
male and female, for every capacity,
of all nationalities.
ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING. — A DRESS-MAKER, WHO thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and designing, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands different machines; does knife-plaiting and all kinds of trimming and machine stitching by the yard; also, suits in the latest style from $5 upward; does over old dresses to look as well as new at their own residence. Address during the week S. L. F., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN ARTIST; SUPERIOR CUTter and thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go by the day, week, or month. Address, for two days, C. B., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—CUTS BY THE TAYLOR SYStem; would like the work of a few families by the day, or will take a situation by the month; can give good references. Call at or address No. 233 2d av., in the fancy store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes to make a few engagements to go out by the day in respectable families; is accustomed to the very best work; thorough satisfaction given. Call at No. 107 Waverley place.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of family sewing; cut and fit perfect. Address W. E., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, the work of a few private families by the day; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 158 6th av., near 12th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER wants to go out by the day, week, or month. Call for two days at No. 335 East 48th st., third floor, front room.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would take work home at reasonable terms; best reference given. Apply at No. 166 East 28th st.

HOUSEKEEPER—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW OF energy and capability, as housekeeper in a widower's family; three years' City reference. Address Mrs. Morton, Box 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; a good cook and laundress; is strong, quick, and wants by good service to retain a steady place; City or country; Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work or nursing; is very clean and respectful; wages less an object than a home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WHO can do everything about a house; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work or kitchen-work and learn; is willing and obliging; for city or country; has good references. Is at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN for general house-work; must be a good cook and laundress and have good City reference. Call at No. 144 East 49th st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN IN an American family to do house-work. Address R. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman of refinement and energy, to wait on an invalid lady, or would wait on a lady and gentleman going to London; is very obliging, and can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 224 West 32d st., third floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and operates on machine; would assist with grown children or light chamber-work; very best City reference. Call at No. 316 East 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on machines; has three years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, as lady's maid, or would wait on children, or assist with chamber-work; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and understands hair-dressing; very best City reference. Apply at No. 485 5th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; good hair-dresser; first-class seamstress; three years' City references from last place. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LADY'S MAID.—AS FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID by a French person, who knows her business in hair-dressing and dress-making, and has much experience in traveling. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH lady's maid; is a competent hair-dresser and dress-maker; City references. Address A. O., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON, WITH good reference, as lady's maid and seamstress; is willing to travel; understands her business well. Call for two days at No. 158 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a strong young woman as laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up ladies' fineries in good style; is a superior chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; flutes, polishes; is willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; is active, obliging, and a first-class worker; City or country; references. Apply at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or to do fine Washing.—By a young woman, highly respectable; an excellent laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; is a good chamber-maid; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS.—BY TWO young girls, wishing to live together; understand their business perfectly; disengaged on account of the family going to board. Can be seen at their present employer's for two days, No. 22 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG WOman, as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has City references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN OF GOOD EXPErience in first-class families; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; desires the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHO understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing in a small private family; City references. Call for two days at No. 54 University place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference, and prefers any place up the Hudson. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; reference from present employer. Apply at No. 114 East 38th st. Lady can be seen Tuesday.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call or address No. 117 West 26th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE, FOR Europe.—A German young woman, speaking French, German, and English, would like a place to go with a family to Europe; dresses hair, is an excellent seamstress, and would see to children; can furnish the best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for P.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; highest City reference given; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and first-class hair-dresser; (Scotch.) Address Seamstress, fancy store, No. 426 4th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman, in a private family; can cut and fit, and work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 47 West 22d st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman, with good references; is competent to take care of an infant or children, and is fond of them, and be generally useful; country or City; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY neat, tidy young woman, who is very kind and attentive to children; is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF REFINEMENT and good capacity as nurse, with plain sewing; is neat, obliging, and handy with the needle; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, RESPECTABLE GIRL as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator; would travel with a good family; best City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 558 7th av., corner 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW TO TAKE care one or two grown children; can sew well; would make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; a comfortable home is her object more than wages. Call at No. 112 West 4th st., off 6th av.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, speaks German and English, to return with a family to Europe; has the best of references from her present employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN YOUNG woman, speaking French and English, as first-class nurse, seamstress, and chamber-maid, in a private family; first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 214 5th av.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls; one as child's nurse or waitress, and the other to do chamber-work, waiting, or fine washing; have no objection to the country; or would go separate. Apply at No. 311 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; understands care of grown children; operates on two machines; has four and a half years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GENTEEL GIRL; HAS two years' reference from her former place; is fond of children, and is also a good seamstress. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE care of a baby or growing children; has good City reference; is a good seamstress. Call or address No. 160 West 24th st., second bell.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman; can take the entire charge of a baby; would go in the country or travel; good references. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to wait on an elderly lady; understands dress-making; City reference. Call or address at No. 217 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; no objection to travel with a family; good City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; the best of City references. Apply at No. 409 West 26th st., two stairs up, back.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid, or will take entire charge of an infant; three years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 414 West 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROTESTant; can take entire charge of an infant and do sewing; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 317 East 14th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing machines; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 47th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of grown children, or as chamber-maid and to do sewing; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Call at No. 247 East 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT AND RESPECTable woman as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 413 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse; City or country; understands her business; good reference. Can be seen at No. 117 West 46th st., near 6th av., top floor, back, room No. 16.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL as child's nurse; is willing and obliging and can furnish best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 57th st., third house east of 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN TAKE the entire charge of an infant from its birth, either by hand or otherwise; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 306 East 59th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; can take full charge of an infant; no objection to travel with a lady. Apply at No. 29 West 47th st., present employer.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Call at No. 307 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY GIRL as child's nurse. Call for three days at present employer's, No. 210 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children and assist with chamber-work, or do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at 590 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A GIRL TO GO ABROAD as nurse; two year's reference. Can be seen at No. 37 West 47th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable French girl; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Apply at No. 217 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid. Call at No. 241 West 27th st., third floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid. Call at No. 205 West 56th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing-machines. Address 438 6th av., near 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG WELSH Protestant infant's nurse, with good City references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant parlor-maid, with good City references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, who understands dressmaking, in a private family; is willing to assist with chamber-work or would take care of growing children; can also work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; five years' City reference. Call or address No. 687 1st av., corner 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and ladies' maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would assist with children; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID, OR would take care of grown children; no objection to travel; good references can be given. Call at No. 507 6th av., between 30th and 31st., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; understands dress-making; can do all kinds of family sewing. Address J. J. B., No. 223 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and take care of growing children, or wait on a lady; understands hairdressing; can operate on different machines; best City reference. Apply at No. 232 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c. — BY A RESPECTABLE girl; no objection to do light chamber-work or see to children; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 110 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress; would do chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; best City reference. Call at No. 226 East 74th st., second floor, back room.

SEAMSTRESS—WHO DOES ALL KINDS OF dress-making, wishes work in families by the day; good reference. Address No. 258 West 35th st., in store.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GIRL OF EIGHTEEN, IN City or country, to be generally useful; understands house-work or care of children, sewing, waiting, &c.; wages not so much an object; is a bright, tidy, pleasant girl; good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a neat, tidy, and very competent girl, aged twenty; lived two years in her last place; is highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl with four years' City reference from last place; is neat, competent, and a good servant; country preferred. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; able to get up salad dressing, and is also a thoroughly neat and active parlor-maid; can furnish satisfactory references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT young girl as waitress and assist with chamber-work; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address Waitress, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call or address No. 155 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; can take a man's place or first-class chamber-maid; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as waitress; has first-class City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 223 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; City or country; best of City reference; willing to go in the country. Call or address No. 525 6th av., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS A FIRST-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work; City or country; best of reference. Apply at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 252 West 47th st., between Broadway and 8th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; can get the best City reference from her place. Call in the china store, No. 872 6th av., corner 49th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, WITH good City references; understands the care of silver and a dining-room; can take a man's place. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; has best City reference. Call on or address No. 321 East 53d st.; ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 16 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—WILL ASSIST WITH THE CHAMber-work; excellent City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would like to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 312 Madison av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS; HAS best of City reference. Call at 130 West 20th st.

WASHING, &c.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY the day by an excellent laundress who understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; is also a good cook; has got the best of City reference. Call on or address No. 411 8th av., for two days.

WASHING.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, FIRST-class laundress, who has given up living out, a few days' work to wash any kind of gentlemen's, ladies', or children's fine clothes; can give best references. Address Washer, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS DEsires a few more gentlemen's or families' washing; best City reference. Address E. Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing done in first-class style by a superior laundress. Inquire of A. Johnson, No. 151 West 26th st., first floor.

MALES

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WANT a gentleman's house to take care of for Summer; excellent references. Call for two days at No. 157 West 41st st., in tailor's store.

BUTLER. — BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER, valet, or invalid attendant; thoroughly trained and competent in each; excellent City references, testimonials, &c. Address G. D., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, who understands fully the service of wines, fruits, and flowers; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED Englishman; will be disengaged May 1; best London and City references. Call on or address, for three days, Butler, No. 400 6th av.

BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED BOY—IN a family or store or office; call for two days. Address Howard, No. 141 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address J. H., No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY a single man, thoroughly acquainted with the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best references furnished as to capability and industrious habits; careful, stylish driver; country or City. A gentleman or lady wishing the services of a trustworthy man, call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man aged twenty-six years, who can drive in City or country; is a good groom; can keep carriages and harness in good order; and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED THIRty-seven, thoroughly understands his business; first-class City driver; the very best reference given; will be disengaged on the 29th of this month; where there is coachman's room preferred. Address Edward, No. 26 South 5th av, or X. X., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTant, as first-class coachman; has had fourteen years' experience in England and this country; unexceptionable references as to character and capability; country preferred. Address A., care of J. J. Stillings' harness store, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as careful, stylish driver, first-class groom, or would like to care a road team; highly recommended in every particular; no objection to country. Address J. D. S., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman; married; understands his business in all its branches; a safe and stylish driver; City or country; good gardener if required; willing and obliging; unquestionable reference. Address, for two days, William, No. 3 West 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN in the country or to help in garden; can milk and make himself generally useful; wages very moderate in a steady place; first-class reference. Address M. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT; good City driver and groom; is capable of taking care of carriage or road horses; trustworthy in every respect; best City reference as to capability. Address W. N., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class trustworthy, honest single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober, steady, and a careful driver; City or country; willing and obliging; best City references. Address L. R., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—ANY PARTY IN WANT OF AN EXperienced coachman (colored) who has been in two places for ten years, thoroughly accustomed to horses and driving, may hear of one by addressing Carrol, Box No. 153 lower Post Office, or by applying to Whitehouse & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Broad st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, or would assist in garden; has good reference from his last place. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF SOBER, quiet, industrious habits; excellent horseman; capable driver, willing and obliging; first-class City and country reference. Call or address Thomas, at private stable, No. 153 East 38th st., near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, HONEST, and faithful man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give nine years' best City and country reference. Address J. N., care Mr. Schmeider, No. 458 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, and is a good driver; willing and obliging; will be ready for any gentleman or lady on the 2d of May. Address John, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN. — BY A MARRIED MAN; THORoughly understands the business; would go to the country without family, if required; best of City and country reference. Address J. M., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses and is a good driver, with the very best of reference. Address for two days S. T., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; has eight years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 114 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; three years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address J. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; is sober, willing, and obliging, and thoroughly understands his business; City or country; five years' City reference from last employer. Call at or address No. 306 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SINGLE;) thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; is very obliging; can furnish three years' first-class City references. Address M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTestant man, aged thirty, who can care horses and drive well; also, care cattle, milk, do out-door gardening, mow lawns, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN—OF LONG EXPERIENCE; THORoughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; no objection to country; five years' best City references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; married; no family; has ten years' best City reference from last place; is a first-class City driver. Call or address J. M., at Brewster & Co.'s, 5th av., corner of 14th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class reference. Call or address T. W., at present employer's, No. 28 East 60th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address T. S., No. 167 West 19th st.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCHman and wife; man as coachman, gardener; would take charge of a farm, with cottage; wife as laundress or dairy; best references. Address J. C., No. 5 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of Mr. Curbey, carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man; understands his business; also gardening; will be found willing and obliging; seven years' reference. Address D., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SINGLE young man; has first-class City reference; is competent and trustworthy, and perfectly sober. Call or address J. C., Coachman, No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE family, by a single young man, fully competent, who can give the best recommendations. Call on or address J. S., No. 311 4th av., for three days.

COACHMAN. — BY A PROTESTANT, AGED thirty-four years; good height; eight years' reference from last place; would be willing to take charge of small country-seat. Call or address 2 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as coachman and groom; understands care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; first-class reference; City or country. Call or address James P. Ferguson's stables, Nos. 116 and 118 West 46th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN, married, no children, as coachman and groom; best of City references. Call on or address R. Y., No. 208 West 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his duty in every respect; best references. Address G. L., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, TRUSTWORthy man; understands his business in all its branches. Call or address E. B., at present employer's, No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 16.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single, City or country; best of City reference can be given. Address J. K., Room No. 132 Putnam House, 4th av. and 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPErienced man; five years' best references from last employer; strictly temperate. Call on or address J. F., Brewster's carriage factory, 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO HAS THE BEST of City reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; seven years' best reference; willing and obliging. Call or address No. 306 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SINgle man as coachman in a private family; can give best City reference; first-class driver. Address J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS best City and country reference from late employers. Call or address N. D., No. 7 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN every respect; best City reference; solicits a good place. Address F. Taylor, No. 110 West 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; City or country; best of City reference. Address J. K., Room No. 132 Putnam House, 4th av. and 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF SOBER, quiet, industrious habits; excellent horseman; capable driver; willing and obliging; a most thorough groom and good driver; highly recommended. Address Coachman, No. 534 6th av., butcher store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business, which his reference will certify; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; country preferred. Address M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has eight years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 114 West 50th st. for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands the business; has lived five years in last place; good reason for leaving; the best of City reference; will be highly recommended; town or country. Address for two days T. M., No. 713 6th av.

COACHMAN.—IS SOBER, HONEST, AND FAITHful man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give nine years' best City and country reference. Address J. N., care Mr. Schmeider, No. 458 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 106 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, ENGlish; good driver; sober and obliging; unexceptionable reference from present employer. Address J. H. V., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, between 10 A. M. and 12 M., 27th and 28th inst.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF SOBER, quiet, industrious habits; excellent horseman, capable driver; willing and obliging; is also a groom; City or country; highly recommended. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDed as coachman in the country; thoroughly understands the business; steady driver; willing, obliging; five months' reference. Address J. B., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; will make himself generally useful; has one of the best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN EVERY respect; best City reference. Address F. Taylor, No. 110 West 35th st.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND wife; man as first-class farm hand or to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of all stock; wife as good cook, or fill any other capacity if required; good references. Call or address for one week, No. 112 West 20th st.

FARMER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; UNDERstands farming, plain gardening, and care of horses; first-class City reference. Address, for three days, Farmer, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife aged forty-three years; no children; man can manage greenhouse and grapery; also do flower and vegetable gardening, care fruit, shrubbery, ornamental trees, &c.; wife is a first-class laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER OF SUPERIOR ABILITY, WHO IS eminently skilled in all branches appertaining to horticulture; also proficient in husbandry and landscaping; in a word, has acquired the mastery of all necessary branches of the above departments. Call on S., at Buist's store, No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—OR TO SUperintend a gentleman's place in the country; is thoroughly competent; has eight years' experience; understands the care of horses; is experienced in gardening, and can make himself generally useful. Refers to C. H. Currier, No. 64 Thomas st., Room No. 8.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, AND USEFUL Man.—By a German, lately landed; has good recommendations from his own country; speaks French, no English; very sober, and good worker; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT fruit, flower, and vegetable gardener; age, thirty-five; married, with one child; thoroughly understands laying out new pleasure grounds; understands stock, &c.; will be found a sober, trustworthy man; first-class City reference. Address No. 634 Washington st.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RELIable, faithful man and wife; the man is a good driver, hostler, plain gardener, and useful man; wife as thorough plain cook and baker and excellent laundress or general servant; are highly recommended; neat, civil, and willing. Apply at 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; A PROTESTant; with no incumberance; has sixteen years' experience in this country, with good reference. Address S. S., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDISH MAN, WHO IS experienced in greenhouses, landscaping, budding, pruning, grafting, out-door flower and vegetable gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Address S. P., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE USEFUL MAN as gardener and coachman, and general work on gentleman's place; willing and obliging; careful, good worker; good City reference. Address C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in all branches belonging to gardening; will milk if required; has fifteen years' reference from last places. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD, STEADY (GERMAN) man who understands his business. Call on or address Henry, at Alfred Bridgman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—IN ALL ITS BRANCHES; IS known for ability; a permanent place only, with cottage. Address John Mulquecn, South Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; understands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; first-class reference from last employer. Address S. C., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, as assistant gardener; has first-class references. Address D. B., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

IN A BANK OR BROKER'S OFFICE.—BY A man having nine years' experience, who asks but a moderate salary, and will furnish good references as to integrity, ability, &c. Address THEO, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

PORTER—WAITRESS.—BY MAN AND WIFE, man as porter and useful man, woman as first-class waitress; can take a man's place; is not afraid of work; twenty years' experience; references. Address J. P., No. 422 East 14th st., Room No. 17.

SALESMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS SALESman in a wholesale grocery house by a man of experience who has a large acquaintance with first-class buyers in the West, South-west, and Southern States. Address R., Box No. 3,327 Post Office.

USEFUL MAN — DAIRY WOMAN. — BY A Protestant married pair, (Hollanders;) one child; to take charge of a gentleman's place; man very useful; can take care of horses and cattle; wife a good dairy woman; good references from last gentleman. Address John Hopf, No. 37 Oak st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN AS GENerally useful man with a private family; best City references. Address W. S. L., No. 116 6th av.

WAITER. — BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer; understands the care of silver and salads; no objection to the country. Address J. J., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German as waiter in a private family, or as valet; speaks English; knows his business perfectly, and would travel to any part of the world; good references given. Address B., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE IN A private family, the man as waiter, the woman as cook; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days, M. T., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER — CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A young married couple, no family; man as first-class waiter, and wife as chamber-maid or laundress; have the best of City reference; City or country. Address R. E., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN (MIDDLE age) as waiter in a private family; takes good care of silver; also makes the best of salads; no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Address H. D., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS WAITER; HAS great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; best of references. Call on or address W. B. L., Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, Mr. Olmsted's, for two days.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS FIRST-CLASS English waiter; is a good carver, and very obliging; over a year's City reference from last situation. Address J. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER. — BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; is neat and tidy; has four years' reference from his last place. Apply to A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A private family; speaks French, German, and English; can carve; is steady; competent references. Address Alsatian, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN UNMARRIED PROTESTANT man in private family; City or country; understands his business thoroughly; has long and satisfactory City reference. Address X. E., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, LATELY landed, speaks some English; is a good, sober, honest, and willing man; not afraid of work; will come for low wages; City or country. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, together; man as first-class waiter; wife as first-class cook; best of City references; City or country. Address for two days W. L., care of M. J. Murray, jewelry store, No. 846 4th av.

WAITER — COOK.—BY MAN AND WIFE; man is thoroughly domesticated; woman is first-class cook; meats, soups, and jellies; and good baker; for the country; references the highest; Protestants. Address Advertisers, No. 533 3d av.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCHman; can do waiting in a private family, or make himself useful in any capacity; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN IN A PRIvate family as a first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has very good City references. Address B. C., No. 144 East 33d st.

WAITER.—AS A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; best City reference from his last place. Address P. M., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at his present employers' for two days, No. 23 East 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER; NOT PARticular for wages; country preferred; references good; speaks English. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SPEAKS ENGlish) as first-class waiter; two years' City reference. Call at or address No. 150 West 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish, as first-class waiter in the City; good reference. Call at No. 150 East 12d st.

HELP WANTED.

DRESS-MAKERS WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS waist trimmer; also two apprentices; must be good sewers. Apply at Mme. ARNOLD'S, No. 110 West 30th st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE City, a man and wife; the man as waiter, and the woman as cook; City references required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 43 3d av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; must have best City reference. Apply between 10 and 12, at No. 32 West 52d st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE AN HONEST and capable woman, with personal references. Apply at No. 15 East 49th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH CHAMBER-maid and seamstress; references required. Apply at No. 19 West 17th st., on Wednesday, April 28, between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—BY THE WEEK, A GOOD SEAMSTRESS that understands the sewing of a private family; good references required. Apply at No. 33 West 15th st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—TWENTY GOOD OPERATORS ON Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine; also, a few girls to paste backs on velvet belts. NEW-YORK NOVELTY CO., No. 128 Church st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS WITH City references; a Protestant preferred. Call at No. 46 East 22d st. before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—ASSISTANT GARDENER AND COACHman, with good recommendations. Apply at No 502 Broadway, fifth floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, and ironer; German preferred. Apply with City references at No. 235 West 53d st., before 12 M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS WHO thoroughly understands the duties of her situation. No others need apply at No. 44 West 20th st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVER AT DRESS-MAKING. Call at No. 304 West 38th st.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
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IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGton, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Meeting THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1875, at 8 P. M., at ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d st. and 4th av. Gen. EGBERT L. VIELE will address the society on the PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, MOUNTAIN AND RIVER SYSTEMS, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. Illustrated by stereopticon views of the Adirondack regions.

ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Recording Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Amy Robsart—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Miss Florence Richmond, Mr. F. B. Warde, Mr. J. B. Studley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Road to Ruin—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ahmed—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Ernani, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. G. Mobalbi, Signor Benfratelli.

BOWERY THEATRE.—True as Steel—Stage Struck Yankee—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

STEINWAY HALL.—Farewell Concert—Mr. George Sweet, Mme. P. D. Gulager, Miss A. E. Bulkley, Mr. George L. Ellard.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Operettas—Sketches. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.—Barnum's Circus and Menagerie.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M. Advertisements received until 9 P. M.*

Yesterday afternoon the Senate Committee on Cities listened to a rehash of the stale arguments in favor of the Riverside avenue scheme. The grounds given for saddling the City with several millions of new debt for the construction of a totally superfluous thoroughfare are briefly these: 1. The property-owners have been assessed for the purchase of the ground required for Riverside Park and avenue, therefore the improvements connected therewith should be at once carried out. 2. The construction of the park and avenue would benefit the City by raising the taxable value of adjoining property. 3. It would also benefit the property-owners by fixing the character of the neighborhood as one suitable for the construction of first-class residences. As to the first reason, the City at large paid for one-half of the cost of acquiring the ground for Riverside Park and avenue, and it is against the interests of the City at large to throw away any more money in that direction. Second, the lighting and maintenance of Riverside avenue would cost the City ten times more than all the benefit it could secure in ten years from its premature construction. Third, the Boulevard which was finished in 1872 has in all its five miles only two new buildings, and the inducement to build on Riverside avenue would be if possible weaker than the inducement to build on the Boulevard. The entire scheme is one where the interests of a handful of property owners and speculators are being persistently urged in opposition to the interests of the general body of taxpayers.

Robberies of ladies in the streets, in broad daylight—and in the most frequented streets, too, such as Fifth avenue and Broadway—are becoming more and more common. The other day a thief stopped a lady in Fifth avenue, made a grab at her purse, and when she resisted, laid hold of her arm and wrenched it round till she screamed with pain, and was obliged to surrender her property. The case of another lady, who was robbed in Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue, on Monday, was even worse. The highwayman knocked her down, took her pocket-book, and when a policeman interfered, he was set upon by a crowd of roughs, and very nearly got the worst of the fight. It is very seldom that bystanders interfere to protect the Police in these street battles. It is pretty nearly time that the public stood by each other with a little pluck. If they did so, we should hear of fewer wholesale robberies in street-cars. Every car conductor knows that if he interferes with a gang of pickpockets in his car, not one of the passengers will render him any assistance—a strange and shameful fact. In the case of the second of the two robberies above referred to, the thief was caught. He gave his name as Peter Smith. We hope it will be his good luck to come before Judge Hackett, and in that case there will be one ruffian less to trouble the community.

The Bowen libel suit against the Charleston *News and Courier* ended yesterday in a virtual triumph for the defendants. The jury failed to agree, but eleven of them were for acquittal and but one for conviction. The complainant in this suit belonged to the worst class of the political desperadoes who have done so much to corrupt the administration, and ruin the credit, of Southern States. Bowen had great influence over the ignorant negro voters of South Carolina, and it needed no little courage to attack such a man. Judging from his demeanor on the witness stand, the man is a compound of the rowdy and bully. The loss of position and influence which he is likely to suffer from his unsuccessful attempt at vindication before a court of law is a decided gain to the State of South Carolina. It adds another to the many services rendered to the cause of good government by the Charleston *News and Courier*.

There is now some prospect that the Governments of Mexico and the United States will come to a clear understanding concerning the troubles on the Texan border. In the first place, it is by no means certain who are really responsible for the alleged violent acts. Men are killed, property is destroyed or taken away, and peaceable citizens are interrupted in pursuit of their lawful business. Taking various reports together, it is impossible to decide whether these offenses are committed by a miscellaneous banditti lurking on both sides of the border, or by organized raiders who belong to Mexico. The United States Government is to find out who these brigands are. Then, too, it is charged that there has been a great deal of exaggeration of the amount of damage done by the rough-riders, whoever they may be. Certainly, some of the claims brought by American citizens to the Mexican Commission were ridiculously distorted. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that a state of disorder and violence does exist along the border line. Possibly, Mexico may not be justly responsible for this; but it is high time that the apparent mystery should be solved. Our own Government is in earnest; and we hope that the matter will be steadfastly pursued until this daily grievance of "another Mexican raid" ceases from the burdened columns of the newspapers.

In explanation of the cause of the late collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the astonishing statement is made that the engineer of the train bound out of Washington *forgot* the train for which he ought to have waited on the side-track. People are usually led to believe that the requisites of an engineer are of a very high order. He ought to have his wits continually on the alert. But here was an engineer who forgot all about a train which should be, and was, approaching him. It is to be hoped that there are not many more engineers of the same kind on this railroad.

ANOTHER RAID ON CENTRAL PARK.

Central Park has been for some years the one "institution" of which New-York has reason to be proud. For a brief period it fell, like pretty nearly everything else, into the relentless hands of the Tammany Ring, and then it was speedily put on its way to ruin. The fine collection of extinct animals, made by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, was sent by the appreciative Judge Hilton to fill up a big hole somewhere out by the Convent; and all sorts of Vandalisms were committed, and the sites for "palatial mansions" were marked out for the benefit of the Boss and his comrades. Luckily, before these projects were completed, we were enabled to convince the public of New-York that the Tammany Ring ought to be broken, and Judge Hilton and his friends were set free to display their artistic tastes in other directions.

But the Park is still a prize which Tammany—"reconstructed" Tammany—yearns to get into its possession. It will always be the coveted booty of the Democratic organization, and we are sometimes inclined to think that the success of the designs upon it is only a question of time. Col. Stebbins has made, and is making, a gallant fight to keep it out of the hands of political jobbers, and Mr. Andrew H. Green has very properly given him all the assistance he can in this struggle. We say very properly, for to these two gentlemen the public owed in a very great degree the excellence of the Park before the Tammany Ring got hold of it. The great work was carried out without either jobbery or robbery, chiefly because the "politicians" were not allowed to meddle with it. But from the day that Tammany seized it, it has never been quite safe. Constant attempts have been made to force Col. Stebbins out, or to oblige him to use his department as a tender to Tammany Hall. Mr. Williamson, another of the Commissioners, has steadfastly resisted these attacks, and without his aid it is not very likely that Col. Stebbins could have stood his ground. For the other two Commissioners take their instructions direct from Mayor Wickham, who foresees that the Park Department might be made very useful to his dear Tammany in future elections. Every now and then, the Tammany organs extol the wondrous merits of Commissioners Martin and Stewart, and the last effort of this kind was made on Sunday in the following words:

"We hope the Mayor will feel well assured of the support of honest tax-payers in both political parties, whatever the organs of Republican politicians may say, in appointing a Park Commissioner like Mr. William R. Martin, if such another can be found, to assist that gentleman in the great work which the extension of New-York City beyond the boundaries of Manhattan Island has entailed upon the Department of Parks, and in removing the obstructions which the incompetency and the "pure cussedness" of Controller Green have put in the way of enlarging the tax-paying areas, and reducing the taxation percentage on real estate within those boundaries. The Park Department is not an office to be devoted to political uses in any degree, and this we trust Mayor Wickham will be encouraged to remember. Scientific knowledge, esthetic culture, and a broad forethoughtful grasp of the necessities of a great and growing metropolis, are the qualifications which the Mayor would seek in this one of the most important of his appointments."

We ventured to utter a protest against this misrepresentation of all the facts in the case, and the result was that the *Herald*—faithful to Tammany, as it was in the days of the great "Boss"—complains that Controller Green is "opening his batteries" and "attacking" poor Mr. Martin. It will be quite clear to every fair-minded person that the attack came from the other side—namely, from Mr. Martin or his political associates. Mr. Green's name was dragged in by the Martin side, and when that is denounced as an impropriety, the Tammany organs assume a very ill-used air and say, "What an outrage! Here is Controller Green attacking that good and virtuous man, Mr. Martin!" These are very old tactics, and are often employed with success; but unless the public are unusually indifferent to their own interests, they will not succeed in this case.

For no one will believe that Col. Stebbins will ever conspire to hand the Park over as plunder to the hungry followers of John Kelly. The wrongdoing cannot possibly come from *him*. Mr. Martin is, we believe, a sort of real estate speculator, who has systematically endeavored to get control of the Park for private and political purposes. What goes on at the meetings of the board we are not aware, but it is quite clear that the property of the public is not being so well looked after as it used to be, and we all know that Col. Stebbins is not responsible for that. Years of his life have been devoted to the task of forming, improving, and preserving the Park; his good name is largely associated with it, and even now he is sacrificing his own business and personal comfort in order to discharge a duty which is dear to him. Mayor Wickham has other ends in view. Through Messrs. Martin and Stewart, he desires to get the Park for John Kelly and Co., and as a first step to that end, he wishes to weary out and disgust Messrs. Stebbins and Williamson. In the course of a few days, Mr. Stewart's term of office will expire, and Mayor Wickham has probably made up his mind to put in a trusty political jobber in his place. We do not think that the public will look with unconcern on these schemes. Nor will it allow the Park to be utterly ruined by John Kelly and his followers. Mayor Wickham has certainly not improved his reputation by his conduct in his present office; he has disappointed and surprised even his best friends. His present attempts to tamper with the Park are more dangerous to his name than any of his past blunders. Whatever may happen, we trust that Col. Stebbins and Mr. Williamson will stand fast, and refuse to be driven out by the gang of Tammany office-seekers who are trying to expel them from their present positions. And if Mr. Green can, consistently with his duty, give them any encouragement and assistance in their hard struggle, we believe that the public will highly approve of his doing so.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

Speculations more curious than interesting have frequently been made as to the harm which certain noxious insects might do if they only had the faculty of co-operation. The same thought must have occurred of late to the careful observer of the course of the Democracy in the Legislature of this State. The total incapacity to consistently pursue any line of policy dictated by honesty and intelligence is not a very surprising feature of Democratic rule; but the number and variety of their personal squabbles, and the bewildering character of the combinations among their hostile sections, give the Democrats in this Legislature a distinctive claim to public remembrance. Can anybody tell, for example, what is the present nature of the relations between the Democrats who represent Tammany Hall, and those who serve the interests of the Canal Ring? Since the Syracuse Convention, at which Tammany influence was supposed to have triumphed over the "Canalers," the relations between the two great engines of public plunder have been constantly changing. There was a brief renewal of their hostility in the preliminary skirmishing over the Senatorship, but when the Costigan bill came up, their natural unity seemed to have been restored. The struggle over that remarkable measure gave a chance to the faction which had been defeated at Syracuse to attack the Governor, who had been nominated there in spite of their opposition. It also gave the men who had carried the convention a chance of letting the Governor know the price which they set upon their support, and the penalty to be incurred by opposing them.

The introduction of the various laws and resolutions relating to the reform of canal administration gave another kaleidoscopic turn to the arrangement of the Democratic factions. Part of the Tammany delegation rallied in support of intrusting the Governor with all the power which was claimed for him, while another part of it vehemently opposed anything so repugnant to the Democratic ideal. Speaker McGuire and his set continued steadfast in their abuse of the Governor, and in their resistance to what was presumed to be his policy. They at least can claim the merit of consistency, which is more than can be said of any other Democratic faction at Albany, save the small circle of the Governor's immediate followers. Tammany Hall has indorsed the Governor's canal policy, while the men who do its bidding in the Legislature have been found abusing both the policy and its author. We have been asked to believe that the Tammany conception of "Home Rule" agreed with that of the Governor, at the very moment when the influence of the Governor was openly exerted against the bill which embodied that idea in practice. We have seen Mr. Tilden claimed as the representative of the spirit of reform which is supposed to animate the Democratic Party, at a time when he is dependent on Republican votes for every step he makes toward the detection and punishment of corruption in State administration. We have frequently been assured that the Syracuse platform and the Governor's policy are convertible terms, but now comes Speaker McGuire with the assertion that the Governor is not the head of his party at all, but the platform is, and that nothing can be less capable of being reconciled than the ideas of the State Executive and the existing standard of Democratic doctrine. This same "statesman" has had sense enough to trace the whole reform movement of the last four years to the anti-Tammany crusade of 1871. He is decidedly of opinion, however, that the result of that movement was merely to replace one set of thieves by another and rather more rapacious set.

Speaker McGuire is a very fair sample of the class of men who have been recognized as "leaders" among the Democracy of this State. Yet we shall hear the party in which men of this stamp are a good deal more potent than the Tildens and O'Conors talk as glibly six months hence of the triumphs of "reform" as if they had ever understood or appreciated the significance of the word. The cohesion of public plunder, present or prospective, is the sole bond which can keep such a set of jarring factions together, and one meaningless phrase more or less is of very little account to a party whose principles never were anything but superfluous baggage, to be thrown away when they became cumbersome.

COUNTRY-SEATS.

In a short time most of the people who have country-seats will be moving out to them. To families who have this process in view, we would offer a few suggestions, which we hope may be found useful, especially by those to whom living at a country seat is an experiment to be tried this year for the first time.

One of the most important points in regard to the proper enjoyment of life at a country-seat is that the head of the family should engage, as largely as the extent of his premises will allow, in the raising of vegetables and fruit, and, if he has land enough, in other agricultural operations. This is especially desirable if he happens to be a native of the city, who has never paid any attention to rural matters, and does not know a tomato-plant from a raspberry-bush. Such an individual should begin by spending four or five times as much for seeds, grafts, and fertilizers as all that he can possibly raise on his ground will be worth in the next twenty years. Having accomplished this, he should bestow unremitting personal supervision upon the utilization of his purchases. He should give unprecedented and contradictory directions to the gardener, until he has succeeded in worrying that functionary half to death. In his efforts to see these orders executed, he should be out of doors regardless of weather, and should make a special effort to stand in the rain till he gets a bad cold on his lungs or a severe attack of rheumatism. If the house be of very limited dimensions, he should, by all means, appropriate one of the largest rooms as a place to keep his seeds, cuttings, and the like; but in a more spacious mansion this is not important.

As the agricultural enthusiasm of the head of the household is not usually shared by the other members of the family, it is but right that they should have their own notions of rural enjoyment. One of the principal of these ideas generally is that of going to town as frequently as possible. If the country seat be near enough to the city, and within "five minutes' walk," (meaning thereby, of course, half an hour's drive with a pretty good horse,) of the railroad station, the whole family should be off for town immediately after an early breakfast, at least four times a week. Besides this, they should carefully avoid making the acquaintance of their neighbors, or having anything at all to do with them. If the neighbors are richer than themselves, they should take it for granted that they are proud, and make it a matter of duty not to humor their arrogance. If they are poor, the duty of keeping clear of them is still more evident. If they are in about the same circumstances, it is still less than in either of the other cases worth while to associate with them, for then there is neither the honor of being intimate with rich people nor the conscious dignity of patronizing poor ones. All efforts, therefore, at sociability on the part of the neighbors should be studiously repelled. If, in doing this, it is necessary to be uncivil, the case evidently becomes one where the rules of etiquette must give way to more important considerations.

But although going frequently to town answers, for a part of the time, an excellent purpose, there are several weeks in Summer when a trip to the city is not altogether pleasant. As soon, therefore, as hot weather sets in, the family should start for some watering-place, and be gone a couple of months. If the head of the house objects to this, he can be left behind to take care of the premises, and look after his agricultural operations. For the rest of the family eight or nine weeks at fashionable Summer resorts is as necessary to life at a country-seat as, with many people, omnibuses and street cars are to pedestrian exercise. The finer the situation of the country-seat and the greater its cost, the longer is the time that the family need to spend, every Summer, away from it. This principle is beautifully illustrated by the numerous cases in which, when the cost of a country-seat has been over a certain amount, the family of the owner, after the first year or two, never go there at all.

It is somewhat singular that notwithstanding the excellence of these rules, the families who adhere to them seem really to enjoy life at their country-seats much less than those who are but little away at watering-places, who are disposed to be sociable with their neighbors, who go to town only when there is some need of it, and with whom the head of the family is not intensely enthusiastic in agricultural pursuits which he knows nothing about. A carping critic might perhaps say that this circumstance tends to throw some doubt upon the correctness of the rules themselves; but such a conclusion is so evidently fallacious as to need no serious answer.

PHILOSOPHERS AND COMMON FOLKS.

To a layman who daily grapples with the problems of questions immediately affecting the well-being of men and women, it must be confessed that the discussions of scientific men and philosophers seem very unprofitable. In the midst of our struggle with canal frauds, rapid transit, honest Municipal Government, and the multitudinous concerns of modern life, it appears like a glimpse into another world to look into the reports of the doings of scientific societies. A great philosopher, worried in the midst of the siege of his native city lest his calculations should be disturbed, is not a more extraordinary figure than the modern "thinker" reflecting on the imponderability of matter while the constable knocks at the door, and his wife is at her wits' end with the baker's bill. There are so many social and political problems unsolved, that it seems a waste of time, talent, and patience to expend life and energy in pursuit of speculative philosophy, while people starve, and a great city is helpless before a street-blocking snow-storm. Science has done a great deal to improve the condition of man, minister to his convenience, and facilitate the business exchanges of the world; but for all that, so far as practical results are concerned, of many of the abstruse theorists of the present day, it may be as truly said as it was of an eminent Boston thinker, that they are of those "who have deep divings after the finite and lofty upsoarings for the infinite, but never pay their bills at maturity." It is not surprising that the men injuriously called "Gradgrinds" look with profound disfavor upon the laborious lucubrations of those who spend their time in rummaging among the apparently unprofitable bones of a dead past, or in venturing with uncertain wings into the domain of purely speculative thought.

We read, for example, of an eminent light in science who spends his days and nights in the arduous task of reconciling the dentigerous plates of great extinct placoderms with the lepidosiren of the eocene period. It is possible that it would be a boon to the world if the extinct placoderms could be brought into harmonious relations with the lepidosiren; indeed, we are not sure that such an adjustment of the apparent difficulty would not have a beneficial influence on the civil service, help to purify the caucus, cheapen the price of flour, or advance generally the interests of down-trodden humanity. But this is not obvious. In what way the distribution of dentigerous plates of extinct animals can be made useful in the present problem of humanity is not clear. Then there is the group of fossil fishes of the Catskill region, which has lately absorbed the attention of another body of eminent men. It is not pretended, so far as we have noticed, that the reconstruction of this dead and gone race of teleostia can possibly affect the price of North River shad, or give new animation to the beneficent labors of Mr. Seth Green. Nevertheless, the learned man who wrestled with the subject, and sat up nights to reproduce the Catskill fossil fish in form and habit as he lived before man became a tenant of this globe, must have expended as much research and vital energy upon the matter as if it would have demonstrated how we should have cheap food for the brain, or expel diphtheria from this City. Delving in the past to discover and compare the alleged small brains of extinct animals may be not only a fascinating employment, but it may reflect great discredit upon the mammalia of the post-pliocene period, to the consequent glorification of those whose existence illustrates the theory of the survival of the fittest. But the ignorant and intensely practical plodder of to-day may be excused if he asks, "What good?"

We do not wish to be understood as underrating the services of those patient men who have fathomed the depths of the dynamics of the subjective and have mastered the variants of the objective. Another age may do them justice. This age cannot. But, like the wine-makers of our Western States, we are in a hurry to "realize." We want to see the product brought to market. We cannot wait for it to ripen. After standing by to see the slow process of the origin of the species and the descent of man unraveled like a tangled skein, we are very likely to demand that the sum of knowledge thus acquired shall be made available. It is hardly necessary to add that the wish, though natural, is not fruitful. To be sure, one curious inquirer into the Winter phenomena which have made our streets impassable, the Atlantic coast a howling wilderness four months in the year, and every house a hospital, has cautiously propounded an explanation. Possibly it is a relief to learn that our boreal Winters are due to the incapacity of the Appalachian chain to check the cold wave from the interior of the continent. But what we really want is the philosopher who will tell us how to raise the Appalachian chain sufficiently to ward off and keep at bay the cold wave; then all will be well.

It is not to be denied that these recreations of science, if we may so lightly characterize the researches of learned men, are highly enjoyed by those who participate in them. To a keen investigator, there is as much solid pleasure in the prosecution of an inquiry into the phenomena of the earthquake which lately shook this island and Westchester County, as in the satisfaction of him who invents a patent boot-jack that every one must buy, or of him who produces a variety of pudding material without which the happiness of no family can be complete. That there is a difference in the immediate and practical results of all these apparent benefactions to the human race, there may possibly be some question. In other words, so long as our society needs many things more than theory and speculative philosophy, we shall be liable to the criticism that we are "too utilitarian." We want so many actual things more than we want abstract knowledge, that we are impatient with the theorists. If the disciples of science continually stay up in the clouds, they will never meet the people who are worrying over the puzzles of politics, public morals, daily bread, and self-government.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Board of Education is proceeding in the execution of the law for general education with tact and discretion, if not with great energy. The "Truant Agents" are gradually collecting from the various teachers lists of such children as are habitually truant, and these are sought out by the officers and brought back to the schools. If any are found hopelessly vagrant, they are arrested and committed to the Truant School, sustained by the board on Randall's Island, under charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. These measures, it should be remembered, are merely directed against the truants, a class of children comparatively well looked after before by the truant officers among the Police. Beyond these are the two great classes of factory and shop children, and those engaged in street occupations. The first of these, which, in New-York and its suburbs, is estimated to number nearly one hundred thousand, have been warned, through their employers that after Jan. 1 1876, if they have not attended a half-time school twenty-eight weeks, or a full-time school fourteen, the employers will be liable to the full penalty of the law. The board could undoubtedly have begun at once to require employers to engage only children who attended school, but, they have chosen this milder interpretation of the act in order to allow sufficient time to manufacturers and others to prepare for full compliance with its terms. The fine is fifty dollars for each offense, and the board are determined to enforce it.

Already many shop-keepers and manufacturers are requiring their young employes to attend some half-time school. But here comes in a difficulty. The Board of Education have no half-time schools, either for these or for the most destitute class of truants, except the night schools, which were all closed in March. These children accordingly must be sent to the "corporate" or industrial schools, which are created for just this class. These necessarily allow unpunctuality and half-time attendance, and, by food and clothing, provide for the poorest, and afford means of cleanliness for those most filthy. They are all, under the provisions of the law, unsectarian, and subject to the supervision and control of the board. The little factory and shop boys and girls are accordingly drifting into these "corporate schools," and the Truant Agents are now bringing truants to these same institutions. When it is remembered that these schools are in part supported by a tax, the "school tax," from which we send some five hundred thousand dollars a year to the support of country schools, the propriety of this use of the corporate schools can hardly be questioned.

The remaining class of children engaged in street trades, such as newsboys, bootblacks, street-sweepers, peddlers, flower-sellers, and all that nondescript multitude, have not yet been touched by the measures of the board. It would, in fact, be a hardship now to very industrious and self-supporting children to force them into half-time schools, as the public schools could receive but few, the ward night schools are closed, and the night schools of the boys' lodging-houses are just closing. Next Autumn will be the time to strike at this, the greatest and most threatening evil of the City—the ignorance and vagrancy of the street children. Then, if the board choose, under the wide provisions of the law, to require from every street boy some evidence that he attends school for a half day, and in default instruct the Police to arrest him, the whole street-trading class will be driven into night or afternoon schools, and vagrancy will be broken up. There will be no difficulty about schools. The industrial schools and the night schools of the lodging-houses, as well as the ward night schools, will then all be open. It is true, these boys and girls are engaged in "lawful occupations," and therefore cannot be arrested as vagrants; but, under the general provisions of the act, they can be required to attend some school for fourteen weeks, or a half-time school twenty-eight weeks. We trust that the board will not fail to put itself to this difficult task next Winter, and thus confer the greatest blessing upon this community which this board, with all its services, has ever yet bestowed.

If money be lacking for the new instrumentalities to execute the Compulsory law, there ought to be some means of securing a larger proportion for the City of that enormous school tax which we pay out annually to country schools.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL NOTES.

The representation of "Ernani," in which Miss Mohalbi is to make her début, is to occur, it is announced, at the Academy of Music this evening. Signori Benfratelli and Tagliapietra are to appear with Miss Mohalbi.....On Thursday evening Miss Annie Borie, a lady well-known to habitués of the concert-room, is to give an entertainment at the Union League Theatre. Miss Borie will have the aid of Mme. de Ryther, Mr. Fritsch, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Pattison, and the Symphonia Quartet..... It should not be forgotten that the first of the Bryant Benefit matinées may be attended at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon. The programme includes a memorial address, which Rev. O. B. Frothingham will deliver; a requiem, by the vocal quartet of the San Francisco Minstrels; three acts of "London Assurance," with the distribution of parts familiar to and admired by the frequenters of Mr. Daly's house; and the comedietta of "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing," in which Mr. James Lewis will personate *Tom Dibbles*, and Miss Bijou Heron will represent *Nan*.

FALL PROSPECTS.

We are able to announce that Mr. Henry Irving, whose appearance in the United States was at one time likely to have been made in the early Autumn, will certainly not visit America this year. In respect of the chances of opera, we believe that Mr. Cohn has not wholly abandoned the idea of giving a series of representations at the Academy of Music, and are inclined to think that negotiations for the transportation hither of Mr. Mapleson's complete troupe are still in progress.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. A. Warot, ex-Professor of Violoncello at the Brussels Conservatory, is dead.

Galignani's Messenger says that there is some question of an early departure for the United States of M. Arban and his orchestra, to give at New-York a series of concerts under the direction of the Kiralfy Brothers.

The Schleswig-Holstein musical festival will take place this year at Kiel, on the 4th and 5th July. Prof. Joachim, of Berlin, will be the conductor. The chorus will consist of from 250 to 280 singers and eighty instrumentalists.

A meeting has just been held in London in furtherance of the proposal to build a theatre as a memorial of Shakespeare, in his native town of Stratford-on-Avon. The amount required for the erection of a theatre will be about £5,000, of which no less than £3,000 has been already subscribed. A piece of ground has been presented for the purpose by Mr. C. E. Flower, extending to about two acres, and it will be about a twelvemonth before the first stone can be laid. It is intended ultimately, if the funds will allow, to establish also a dramatic training-school and college in connection with the memorial.

FUNERAL OF MAYOR BARRET, OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 27.—The funeral of Mayor Barret took place to-day, and was one of the largest and most imposing ever known here. The procession formed on Twelfth and Chestnut streets, and consisted of about 300 policemen with muskets, four military companies, fifty carriages containing the family and friends, Gen. Sherman and part of his staff, members of the Fire Association, City Council, city and county officers, ex-Mayors, &c. These were followed by a large number of Catholic societies and other organizations. Then came about one-half of the Fire Department of the city, with engines and hose carriages heavily draped; and these were followed by members of the Merchants' Exchange and citizens in carriages. After the procession formed it proceeded to the residence of the deceased, where the remains lay in state, and after brief ceremonies the body was conveyed to St. John's Church, where mass was celebrated by Father O'Reilly, and a sermon was preached, after which they proceeded to Calvary Cemetery, where the remains were interred. Business was largely suspended during the day, the Merchants' Exchange and all the public and many private offices were closed, and many thousands of people manifested their respect for the deceased in various ways.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THEATRE TICKET SPECULATORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "B.," hardly reaches the kernel of the nut in his communication of this morning. There *was* a time when ticket speculators and Treasurers of theatres formed a little ring of their own, the object being the enriching of themselves by squeezing the pocket-books of theatre-goers. But that was years ago, and to-day (with here and there an exception) we have no ticket speculators. The true appellation for the gentlemen who are permanently stationed in the outer lobbies of our principal theatres is that of *outside* ticket-sellers—since this they are and nothing more.

The writer has been at some trouble to inform himself in regard to this matter, and he believes the following brief résumé of the facts to be nearly correct: Taking the four leading theatres of the City—Wallack's, Booth's, Daly's, and the Union Square—the system pursued at each is about the same. The outside man is supplied with a certain number of coupon tickets at the same time they are placed on sale in the box office—that is, for performances a week, two weeks, or a month ahead, as the case may be. He advances no money for these, but makes a nightly settlement with the Treasurer, returning at a little after 8 o'clock all unsold tickets for the performance of the evening. The advance usually charged by these outside men is fifty cents on each ticket. How this money is divided we now propose to show.

The managers of the Union Square and of the Fifth Avenue theatres restrict the allowance of tickets to their outsiders, and the public have consequently a good chance of securing eligible places. For the privilege of making fifty cents on each ticket he sells, the outsider in the first-named theatre pays $40 weekly, in the last we think he pays $60. This money goes directly to the management.

At Wallack's Theatre, where the allowance to the very pleasant young gentleman in the lobby seems to be limited only by his capacity to sell, the profits are divided equally between himself and the Treasurer of the theatre.

At Booth's, where by no possible chance can a good seat ever be secured in advance for a performance that is expected to "draw," the profits are divided directly with the management, no subordinate being allowed to make anything more than his legitimate salary in that theatre.

On the hotel tickets as they are called—that is, tickets sent to hotels to be sold and returned every evening before the performance commences—no profit is made by any one connected with the theatres. The number sent out is not large, and the principal object of sending them is gained if strangers are attracted to the theatre.

Of the merits and demerits of this system of outside ticket-selling, much may be said on both sides. Very many people either have no time through the day to secure their seats, or else do not make up their minds to visit the theatre until evening comes, and then they are desirous of avoiding the crush and confusion at the box office. The—to the impatient American mind—insufferable nuisance of "waiting on the line" is also avoided, and as the outsider is certain to have nothing but good seats, it has come to be a habit with many of our amusement lovers to look to him to provide them. On the other hand, it is urged with a great deal of reason, that $1 50 is a good and sufficient price to pay for a seat in any theatre, and that the forcing of the payment of an extra fifty cents is an imposition and an outrage.

The writer thinks that, properly guarded as at the Union Square Theatre, for instance, the system is a good one; but as it is practiced at Wallack's and at Booth's it is deserving of the utmost condemnation. Who was ever able to get a first-class seat at the box office of the former theatre during the run of the "Shaughraun" or at the latter during the Cushman engagement, or the last four or five weeks of "Henry V.?"

A very notable instance of the manner in which the system may be abused and the public made to suffer was witnessed at Mr. Rignold's last matinée performance of the young monarch. Seats were advertised "to be had at the box office one week in advance." Application there at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th last. revealed the fact that seats could be had in the two last rows of the parquet circle and from the fifth row backward in the balcony. It is no exaggeration to say that Booth's outsider sold for that performance 600 tickets, making a very neat profit of $300, to be divided between himself and the management—an excellent thing for them, but a very distasteful thing for hundreds of people to find out who had been trying persistently all the week to get their seats at regular prices.

ACORN.

TAXES ON SERVANTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say that the servants do not always cause dissensions and annoyances in families. I have five "help" who have been in my service for years. Although faithful and attached to the family, yet they would not hesitate to leave if I did not accede to their constant demands for increase of wages. To their credit they are not one whit better off, but the increase goes into the coffers of the priests to build their cathedral. I can always prognosticate a foray on my exchequer when I see two solemn, demure females, dressed in black, manipulating the door-bell of the area, or a man, with the inevitable umbrella, greasy and slimy in appearance, and invariably rubbing his hands in invisible soap, in anticipation of a greenback lining. I prefer to give up housekeeping to being mulcted in this manner, and I shall certainly be compelled, *nolens volens*, to do so, in order not only to save myself from being fleeced, but my manhood and independence. CONCORDIA.

APRIL 27, 1875.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Washington correspondent of The Times writes, under date of the 22d inst., that Custom-house blanks are sold at certain enumerated ports—Portland being one—by the Collector, for which a charge is made and money received by that officer. This statement is incorrect so far as Portland is concerned, this not being regarded as a frontier port under the act of July 14, 1862. No fee or charge of any kind for blanks is made by the Collector at Portland, nor is any money received by him directly or indirectly for blanks. Will you please do me the favor to correct the error into which your correspondent has fallen?

J. WASHBURN, JR., Collector.

Custom-house, Portland, Me., Collector's Office, Saturday, April 24, 1875.

THE GEORGIA NINTH DISTRICT.

After eight days' session the Democratic Convention in the Ninth Congressional District of Georgia has adjourned without making a nomination, and the Atlanta *Herald* says that this is a proper ending of a bitter fight. There were 414 ballots cast under the old two-thirds rule, and in all of them Hon. H. P. Bell led Ben. H. Hill by from five to eleven votes. The friends of the former several times proposed that both gentlemen withdraw in favor of a new man, but Hill's friends, though in a minority, persistently refused. Finally the majority recommended Col. John B. Estes as a fit person to be voted for; the Hill men protested, and the convention adjourned. Col. Estes and Mr. Hill will stump the district until the election, which will occur on the 5th of May. A third candidate in the field is W. P. Price, and he also has taken the stump. All three are Democrats, and the result of the contest is doubtful. The Republican vote, is not organized, and is at best quite small.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Conn., April 27.—The Board of Canvassers met here to-day and canvassed the vote returned to the Secretary of State's Office as cast at the late election. Gov. Ingersoll's official majority is 6,521, or about 1,000 more than the average majority of the rest of the Democratic State ticket. The total vote for Governor was 100,983. There is a considerable falling off of Democratic majorities on candidates other than State officers. The majority in the State on Congressmen is 2,857, on Sheriffs 2,739, and on Senators 2,949.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

APPROVAL OF SENATOR WOOD'S CONNECTION WITH THE SUPPLY BILL OF 1874—A NOTEWORTHY RESOLUTION BY SENATOR WOODIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 27, 1875.

Shortly after the assembling of the Senate this morning Senator Woodin called up the majority and minority reports of the committee appointed to investigate Senator Wood's connection with last year's Supply bill, and then offered a resolution expressing not only the concurrence of the Senate in the majority report, which most completely exculpates Senator Wood, but also goes further, and expressly commends his conduct in the premises. His reason, he said, for pursuing the unusual course of offering a resolution, besides moving the adoption of the report, was that unusual prominence had been given to the subject, and that the newspapers had been unduly and unjustly severe in their criticism. His resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the conclusions stated in the report of the majority of the Senate Committee (and substantially concurred in by the minority) appointed to inquire into the matter of the alleged improper insertions in the Supply bill for 1874, are, in the judgment of the Senate, fully sustained and justified by the evidence taken upon the investigation and reported to the Senate.

Resolved, further, That Senator Wood, in the preparation and report of the Supply bill of 1874, did nothing to justify censure or criticism, but, on the contrary, was, and is, entitled to the thanks of the Senate for the unusual care bestowed by him upon the bill and report, and the perfect frankness with which he favored or opposed the various items of which it was composed.

The offering of this resolution called forth a series of remarks which were most complimentary to Senator Wood, coming, as they did, from his political friends and opponents alike. Among those speaking were Senators Selkreg and Jacobs, who, with Senator Wood, constituted last year's Conference Committee on the Supply bill; Senator Lowery, who has for four years been Senator Wood's colleague on the Finance Committee, and Senators Madden and Dickinson. Senators Parmenter and Lord also spoke upon the resolution, but though they both censured the manner in which the Supply bill was prepared, they also both acquitted Senator Wood of anything having the appearance of intentional wrong or collusion. The resolution was then adopted by a unanimous vote, including that of Senator Parmenter, who presented the minority report of the Investigating Committee.

INTRODUCTION AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

The remainder of the morning was spent by the Senate in the monotonous passage of forty-five bills, many of which were of only local interest, but several of which were also of some little importance. The most noticeable of those passed were the following:

The bill introduced in the Assembly and providing for the completion of Hempstead reservoir in Brooklyn at a cost not exceeding $500,000. The bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Witbeck, and forbidding the mutilation of shade or ornamental trees under a penalty of $10 fine. Senator Gross' bill increasing the efficiency of the Court of General Sessions, in New-York City, by adding to it a third Judge. Senator Booth's bill amending the charter of the street railroad which is to be run from Vesey street to the South Ferry, by allowing the company to charge five cents fare instead of three cents, and by compelling it to pay into the City Treasury two per cent. instead of one per cent. of its earnings; Senator Jacobs bill authorizing the modification of Erie Basin on the Brooklyn side of New-York Harbor so as to conform to the bulkhead line established by the commission appointed by the President in 1872; the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. McGowan, and providing for the employment and payment of the necessary experts at Coroners' inquests in the City of New-York; the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. McGowan, and providing for the removal of waste-gates and weirs along the line of the Croton Aqueduct in the upper part of Tenth avenue; the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Mackin, and amending the act allowing railroads to employ a police force; the Assembly bill amending the act incorporating the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in New-York City, and the bill introduced in the Assembly, and amending the general act governing the incorporation of fire insurance companies by defining the terms upon which existing companies may take advantage of its provisions.

During the morning Senator Bradley introduced a bill amending the act regulating the foreclosure of mortgages by extending its provisions to liens upon personal property. Senator King also introduced a bill authorizing the Regents of the University of New-York to conduct examinations and confer such diplomas as they may deem proper. The bills for the suppression of vice and obscene literature and authorizing the teaching of free-hand drawing in public schools were ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

JARVIS LORD INTRODUCES A BILL TO REFORM THE CANAL SYSTEM—BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE REMOVAL BILLS—WORK OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—In the Senate, this evening Jarvis Lord introduced a bill intended to reform the system of canal contracts. the main features of the bill to be the following: First, that the preliminary estimates shall be as accurate as possible, and really indicatory of the work to be done; second, that in case the cost of executing any contract exceeds the estimate by twenty per cent., the contract shall either be canceled or the execution of its exact terms insisted upon, according as the Canal Board shall decide; and, third, that instead of retaining fifteen per cent. of the amount due upon the contract until after the completion of the work, each contract shall hereafter contain provision that all payments made by the State during the progress of the work shall be at relative prices based upon the price not only of each item in such contract, but also with reference to the whole work, and that no such relative price shall exceed the contract price of the same item. There can be no doubt that this bill strikes at some of the worst evils in canal management which the present excitement has brought to light. That it was introduced by Jarvis Lord cannot be considered very remarkable, for it is in exact keeping with the rôle of a stiff-necked reformer, which he has played with such clumsy grace ever since he has been thrust prominently before the public.

The Assembly having notified the Senate that it non-concurred in the amendments of the latter house to the bill providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works, the President of the Senate appointed as its members of the Conference Committee Senators Lowery, Robertson, and Jacobs. The remainder of the business transacted at this evening's session of the Senate is of little interest, except the ordering to a third reading of the two New-York City bills. The first of them was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. McGowan, and designates those schools in New-York which, while being under the immediate direction of their respective officers, shall also be under the general supervision of the Board of Education, and shall participate in the apportionment of school moneys. The second of the two bills ordered to a third reading was originally introduced in the Assembly by Mr. T. C. Campbell, as a general law, providing for the support of the poor, but by amendment it now applies only to New-York, Erie, and Kings Counties. The bill does not materially change the old laws upon the subject, as its object is merely to remove some doubts as to their meeting the requirements of one of the recently-adopted constitutional amendments. Its most noticeable feature is the elaborate definition of those who are entitled to receive the public money as the poor and destitute.

COMMITTEE NOTES.

The meeting which was to have been held to-day by the Senate Committee on Railroads, on the subject of rapid transit, is postponed until to-morrow. Senator Moore will then present a substitute bill, of which the chief features are that any Mayor of any city in the State may, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint three Commissioners, who shall have power to fix the route of the proposed road, to acquire the right of way therefor, to grant the franchise of conveying passengers over it to such bidder as the Mayor and majority of Commissioners shall determine, to fix the rate of fare, to determine manner of building and operating the road, and to authorize the construction of any necessary bridge. The commissioners are to hold office for three years, at salaries fixed by the Board of Aldermen of the city for which they are appointed, and are to be so classified that only one of their number shall go out of office at a time. A special clause in the bill prohibits building of any railroad along the line of Broadway or Fifth avenue below Fifty-ninth street.

A large delegation of property-owners from New-York appeared before the Senate Committee on Cities this afternoon to present the merits of the Riverside Park bill.

The House Judiciary Committee will report to-morrow for the consideration of the House no less than three removal bills, as follows: Mr. Daly's bill providing for the exercise by the Governor of the power of absolute removal of the Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer and Surveyor; also the Senate bill for the general removal, by and with the consent of the Senate, of State officers, and a third bill, emanating from the Chairman, Mr. Waehner. It provides that State officers shall be subject to removal on charges preferred by the Governor and tried by the Court of Appeals.

LIGHT WORK IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The special order of business in the Assembly this evening should have been the Rapid Transit Railroad bills, but the debate on the Inspector bill retarded the business of the House to such an extent that the bill to provide for extraordinary repairs on the canals, and the majority and minority reports on low tolls were thrown into the evening session instead of being debated during the day. The entire evening was occupied by these last two measures. The Repairs bill was amended by striking out a large number of small appropriations for roadways, bridges, &c., and was finally ordered to a third reading. The tolls reports were progressed after some debate, and made the special order for to-morrow morning. In the opening of the discussion of the Repairs Appropriation bill, members displayed some carelessness and indifference about voting, and for one small item there were three or four votes taken before a quorum had voted. Speaker McGuire, on the floor, took occasion to say that if the gentlemen who talked and made speeches about canal frauds, would sit here and do their duty on such bills as this, there would be fewer canal frauds to cry out about, and fewer opportunities for frauds.

A WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

A CHANCE FOR RESIDENTS OF THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I venture once more to tax your space for the purpose of announcing to the young men resident in the Tenth Congressional District that I am requested by the Secretary of War to nominate a candidate for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and that I have requested Gen. George W. Cullum, Gen. John Newton, and Gen. Alexander S. Webb to act as a committee for the selection of a suitable candidate by competitive examination.

The conditions for admission are briefly as follows: Candidates must be not less than seventeen nor more than twenty-two years of age, at least five feet in height, and free from any disease or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service. They must be well versed in reading, writing, (including orthography,) and arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States. The law is imperative that candidates shall reside within the Congressional district. Candidates may apply, by letter only, stating name, age, and address, to Gen. Alexander S. Webb, College of the City of New-York, at Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street, before May 15, and due notice will be returned, stating the time and place of examination. The candidate selected will be required to report at West Point for examination not later than the 16th of June, 1875.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Representative of the Tenth Congressional District.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 27, 1875.

CHILDREN'S NURSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is only this morning that I am able to thank you for your wise and kind editorial article, entitled "A wild conundrum answered," published in your Friday issue, April 23, as an answer to my note about a faithless nurse, printed the day previous.

Do you know the good you have already done? It amazes me. This morning, walking on Fifth avenue, I saw a baby carriage drawn by a young and beautiful lady, dressed in the extreme agony of the fashion. Within this carriage was a delighted child, crowing with all his might, evidently as much astonished as I was at this new miracle play. His own beautiful mamma was giving him a ride on Fifth avenue! I could not resist saying: "Madam, I beg your pardon if I am wrong, but are you doing this thing—so strange and rare—because of a letter and an article written in THE TIMES of Thursday and Friday?"

"Yes, I am," she answered, "and I cannot thank the mother enough who wrote the note, nor the editor who took the trouble to give her question, so broad and wide, a publicity. I've found out my nurse, and this," she added laughing, "is my morning's amusement."

Before I reached home I met another lady who was walking with her nurse, who drew the baby in the carriage.

A friend came to lunch. I could talk of nothing else, and this brought out her experience. Her friend had a nurse, not to be surpassed, until, in a strange way, it was discovered that this nurse took the poor little baby to a vile tenement-house, hired a woman to keep the child while she—the nurse—went off on a tramp with her lover. The baby passed hours every day shut up in this ill-smelling house.

Mr. Editor, we must have a mass meeting. We women must have a rapid transit of unworthy servants, with no return tickets.

Will not you or some good man call a meeting and show us what to do? I, for one, believe in honoring and obeying, and cheerfully admit that we women fail in the ability to do more than men can do, who never neglect business for society and its delights.

Henceforth we should strive to make our business, which is that of being good, watchful mothers and house-keepers, subservient to our ambition to shine as brilliant members of society. F. B.

THE CHAPMAN ART SALE.

The sale of the Chapman collection of paintings was concluded last night at the Leavitt Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway. The attendance was large, and the pictures sold brought prices which proved that the audience appreciated artistic merit. The admirable specimen of Epp, of Munich, "Grandmother's Story," brought $3,000, and James W. Hart's "Friends in Stormy Weather" was purchased by the same gentleman for $2,500; Church's "Evening in New-England" sold for $1,465. Following is the record in detail: No. 82, "The Chancellor and Miss Flite," Radford, London, $70; No. 83, "Evening," Percy, London, $60; No. 84, "Winter," Kruseman, Holland, $55; No. 85, "Landscape," Wyant, New-York, $65; No. 86, "On the Hudson," Coleman, New-York, $85; No. 87, "A Flirtation," Homer, New-York, $145; No. 88, "The Zither Lesson," Eberle, Munich, $160; No. 89, "The Recitation," Arnoux, Paris, $255; No. 90, "A Dangerous Playmate," Schlessinger, Munich, $200; No. 91, "Going to Market," Magrath, New-York, $95; No. 92, "Steps of the Bergello, Florence," Fenn, New-York, $105; No. 93, "The Armorer," Scheeres, Brussels, $110; No. 94, "Landscape," De Bylandt, The Hague, $125; No. 95, "Grandmother's Story," Epp, Munich, $3,000; No. 96, "Apres Vous, Monsieur," Piloty, Munich, $550; No. 98, "Day Dreams," Jourdans, Paris, $500; No. 99, "Evening," Anastasi, Paris, $475; No. 100, "Preparing to Depart," Achenbach, Dusseldorf, $360; No. 100a, "Landscape," Wyant, New-York, $40; No. 101, "The Smuggler's Retreat," Isabey, Paris, $310; No. 102, "The Vesper Hymn," Vibert, Paris, $275; No. 103, "Morning Duties," Worms, Paris, $380; No. 104, "Entrance to a Mosque," Gerome, Paris, $730; No. 105, "The Blind Singer," Moore, Spain, $300; No. 106, "The Mountain Flower," Dürck, Munich, $800; No. 107, "Head of Our Saviour," Merle, Paris, $1,300; No. 108, "The Mother's Prayer," Van Der Ouderaa, Brussels, $155; No. 109, "Halberdier," Zamacois, Paris, $300; No. 110, "An Evening in New-England," Church, New-York, $1,465; No. 111, "Friends in Stormy Weather," James M. Hart, New-York, $2,500; No. 112, "A View in Holland," B. C. Koek-Koek, Holland, $1,500; No. 113, "The Morning Meal," Zugel, Munich, $430; No. 114, "A Pleasant Interruption," Munier, Paris, $775; No. 115, "Landscape and Cattle," Burnier, Dusseldorf, $500; No. 116, "The Frightened Flock," Gebler, Munich, $450; No. 117, "Le Dejeuner," Ferrere, Paris, $200; No. 118, "Crossing the Brook," Verboeckhoven and De Klerk, Brussels, $425; No. 119, "The Little Musicians," Belleuse, Paris, $425; No. 120, "Venice," Gifford, New-York, $800; No. 121, "A Passing Squall," Boughton, London, $500; No. 122, "The Miller, his Son, and the Ass," (illustration of La Fontaine's fable,) Boks, Antwerp, $450; No. 123, "A Present for Baby," Knarren, Brussels, $250; No. 124, "Blind Man's Buff," Leinweber, Dusseldorf, $550; No. 125, "The Gleaner," Frere, Paris, $225; No. 126, "Spring," D. Johnson, New-York, $525; No. 127, "The Connoisseurs," Bachereau, Paris, $275; No. 128, "The Gendarme," Detaille, Paris, $180; No. 129, "Landscape and Cattle," De Haas, Brussels, $500; No. 130, "The Happy Watchmaker," Zuber-Buhler, Paris, $800; No. 131, "Flirtation," Escosura, Paris, $300; No. 132, "Light as Air," De Garay, Paris, $230; No. 133, "Confidences," same artist, $210; No. 134, "Waiting for Father," Heenzel, London, $415; No. 135, "Charity," Alvarez, Rome, $430; No. 136, "The Finishing Touch," Lebes, Paris, $365; No. 136a, "Maria," (marble statuary,) Lawler, London, $750; 136b, elegant inlaid Geneva music-box, B. A. Bremond, maker, $500; No. 137, "The Wood Gatherer," Mauve, Paris, $280; No. 138, "Twilight," Inness, Rome, $225; No. 139, "Landscape," Rousseau, Paris, $750; No. 140, "The Toy Peddler," Tannert, Munich, $340; No. 141, "Waiting at the Dentist's," Meyer, Munich, $921; No. 142, "Landscape," Corot, Paris, $1,150; No. 143, "Examining her Treasures," Castiglione, Paris, $190; No. 144, "Contentment," Gerard, Brussels, $170; No. 145, "Happy Days," Metzmacher, Paris, $315; No. 146, "The Sultana," Rota, Paris, $130; No. 147, "The Music Lesson," Geiger, Munich, $230; No. 148, "Waiting at the Gate Christmas Morning," T. L. Smith, New-York $425; No. 149, "Marguerite in Church," Tissot, Paris, $200; No. 150, "A Musical Reception," H. Ten Kate, Amsterdam, $310; No. 151, "St. Cecilia," Molitor, Paris, $300; No. 152, "The Bellringer," Ruberger, Munich, $425; No. 153, "Galileo in his Study," De Keyser, Antwerp, $100; No. 154, "The Coming Storm," Inness, Rome, $155; No. 155, "The Confidential Servant," Tannert, Munich, $25; No. 156, "Marine," Bricher, New-York, $110; No. 157, "In Strict Confidence," Verwee, Paris, $155; No. 158, "An Approaching Storm," Le Bas, Paris, $90; No. 159, "Solitude," Verboeckhoven, Brussels, $60; No. 160, "Farmyard," Henry, London, $210; No. 161, "In the Breakers," Muller, Munich, $100; No. 161 a, "Indifference," Senger, Paris, $100; No. 162, "Landscape," Cicceri, Paris, $50; No. 163, "Landscape," Calame, Geneva, $55.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI-REUNION.

A SERIES OF MEETINGS TO BE HELD—OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE YEAR.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Alumni Association of Union College entertained the Alumni of the college, residing in this City, at a social reunion last evening at Delmonico's. The association was formed six years ago, but the annual celebrations have not been regularly held. It is now proposed to extend the Alumni Associations of the college, so as to link together the graduates of the college not only in New-York, but in all the large cities of the Union, there being over 4,000 of them at present in the United States. The meeting last evening was the first of a series of similar gatherings to take place at Troy, Albany, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other cities. About seventy members of the association were present, among whom were Judge Spier, of the Superior Court, Judge Hamilton, W. Robertson, Judge Van Vorst, William W. Tracey, Edward Carey, Andrew Williams, of California, a graduate of the class of 1819, Commissioner Osborn, Silas B. Brownell, Prof. Charles Seely, Congressman Benjamin A. Willis, Prof. Joy, of Columbia College, William A. Righter, Newark, and L. Potter. The college was represented by Prof. William A. Wells. The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year: President, Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., D. C. L.; Vice Presidents, Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Judge John K. Porter, John A. Lott, LL. D., and Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst; Treasurer, Howard Potter, and Secretary, S. B. Brownell.

Prof. Wells delivered an address, in the course of which he pointed out the progress which had been recently made in the way of raising Union College to a higher standard of efficiency, and referred to what could be done in the future by the co-operation of the Alumni of the institution. He referred to the endowments of $100,000 and $50,000 and various other sums recently added to the funds of the college, and said it was now proposed to raise an endowment fund of about $100,000, from which to provide for some of the Professors of the college, who should soon retire on account of old age.

Letters of apology were read by the Secretary from President Potter, Prof. Jackson, ex-Gov. Bigelow, Gov. Tilden, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, ex-Gov. Hoffman, and Judge Lyon. Addresses were then delivered by Judge Van Vorst and Judge Spier.

THE TURF.

THE GALVESTON RACES—THE OLEANDER PARK STAKES WON BY CORIANDER.

GALVESTON, April 27.—The Jockey Club races at Oleander Park were inaugurated to-day. The track was in good condition, the weather was delightful, and the attendance large. Many ladies were present.

FIRST RACE.—Oleander Park Stakes, three-year olds, mile heats.

Coriander, by Rebel	1	1
Nannie F.	2	3
Pauline Sprague	3	2

Time—1:46¼, 1:48½.

In the first heat Pauline Sprague led to the quarter, Nannie F. second. Before reaching the half-mile Coriander took the lead and held it to the finish, winning by three lengths. In the second heat Nannie F. took the lead at the start, Pauline Sprague second. Before reaching the half-mile Coriander again went to the front, winning the heat by four lengths under a strong pull.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a half dash for all ages: Club Purse, $250; second horse $75. Falmouth won by a length, Austin second, Flyaway third. Time, 2:45. At the start Austin took the lead, with Flyaway second. These positions were maintained to the homestretch, when Falmouth went to the front.

POOL SELLING ON THE GALVESTON RACES AND THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

There was a good attendance of speculators at both the Turf Exchange and Johnson's pool rooms to invest on the racing events at Galveston, and the great English race, the Two Thousand Guineas, which are to be decided to-day. At Galveston there will be two contests, the first being a dash of a mile and an eighth, and the second a two-mile heat affair. The betting was as follows:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Winifred	$15	$25	$20	$30
Mignon	9	16	10	16
Field	8	17	16	23
	$32	$58	$46	$69

TWO MILE HEATS.

Harper	$10	$20	$15	$20
Nelligan	5	11	7	12

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

There was but one or two small pools sold on this race at Johnson's, but at the Turf Exchange great interest was manifested, and considerable betting was done, the pools averaging as follows:

Balfe	$9	$13
Earl of Dartrey	6	9
Camballo	6	8
Field	30	40
Total	$51	$70

The Paris pools were well patronized, and many Englishmen were present, purchasing tickets on the Two Thousand. At 10 o'clock last night the machines indicated the sale of the following tickets:

	Turf Exchange.	Johnson's.
Camballo	$24	$12
Gartery Bell	10	12
Craig Millar	12	8
Balfe	11	8
Earl of Dartrey	10	8
Claremont	4	5
Breechloader	2	4
Telescope	4	Field... 18
Makeshift Colt	2	
Field	11	
Total tickets sold	$90	$75

LATEST BETTING ON THE LONG BRANCH STAKES.

The following are the latest odds in betting-books at the New-York Turf Exchange:

JERSEY DERBY.

	Taken.		Offered.
Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Meko	12 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Bayminster	12 to 1
Aristides	5 to 1	Matador	15 to 1
Vassal	7 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
De Artangan	12 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
Orphan Boy	15 to 1	Ozark	20 to 1
Lord Clive	15 to 1	Bob Woolley	20 to 1
Ascot	15 to 1	Calvin	25 to 1
Heather Bell colt	20 to 1	Douglas	30 to 1
Dickens colt	20 to 1		

MONMOUTH CUP.

	Taken.		Offered.
Acrobat	4 to 1	Lizzie Lucas	9 to 1
Ballankeel	5 to 1	D'Orsay	15 to 1
Preakness	7 to 1	Aaron Pennington	16 to 1
Shylock	7 to 1	Limestone	20 to 1
Reform	10 to 1	Elkhorn	25 to 1
Saxon	10 to 1	Persuader	25 to 1

ROBINS STAKES.

	Taken.		Offered.
Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Meko	12 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Bayminister	12 to 1
Vassal	7 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
Lizzie R	10 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
Lord Clive	15 to 1	Matador	15 to 1
Ascot	15 to 1	Big Sandy	20 to 1
Ozark	20 to 1	Elevator	20 to 1
Leader	25 to 1	Alton	25 to 1

SOCIETY LIBRARY ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the New-York Society Library was held at the library in University place last night, Mr. Ferdinand Lawrence presiding, and Mr. Prentiss acting as Secretary. The annual report of the Board of Trustees was read, showing the institution to be in a prosperous condition. After considerable discussion on topics affecting the library, the meeting adjourned, having voted to call a special meeting on May 27, to take measures to further increase the usefulness and wealth of the library. The balloting for Trustees resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:

Trustees—Frederic De Peyster, Chairman; Otis D. Swan, Treasurer; William J. Hoppin, Secretary; Charles R. Swords, William Adams, Henry C. Dorr, Evert A. Duyckinck, Stephen P. Nash, Charles E. Strong, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Edward Schell, Frederick Sheldon, Henry Drisler, Richard E. Mount, Frederic J. De Peyster.

CRIME IN AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard* writes April 10 to that journal: For years Vienna has not been the scene of such a horrible crime as was committed last Sunday. A Czech tailor (almost all the Vienna tailors are Czechs,) who had fallen into pecuniary difficulties, owing to the dissipated life he led, sent his wife out of the house, bolted the door, and while playing with his five children, the youngest of whom is eight months old, enticed them into a dark room. There he strangled them and hung them up on nails, and when all were thus disposed of the wretched man hanged himself. The nail on which his eldest son hung fortunately gave way a little, so that his toes just touched a little box, and this saved him, but the other children and the father were all found dead. The criminal had had twenty children, eight of whom were by his present wife, but only these five were living, the other fifteen having been dead for some time. Unfortunately this is not the only tragedy at present in Vienna. A high official in the Ministry of War and the secretary of a railway company have shot themselves, the latter during the sitting of the board when he saw that his defalcations must be discovered. In Pesth the Director of the "Credit Association" for officials of the State has poisoned himself after having entirely ruined the society. The Directors of an insurance company also in Pesth, among them Baron Hirsthfeld, a Prussian, and Count Nicolaus Bethlen, have been imprisoned for numerous frauds. The President, Count Batthyanyi, and another Director, Count Sommariva, appear to be innocent of all participation in this dishonesty, as their evidence was taken and they were not imprisoned. That they should remain free merely because they are magnates seems too improbable to be believed. The Hungarian official gazette, the *Közlenyi*, publishes almost daily the bankruptcy of one of the aristocracy, or a warrant against some criminal in high life.

HONORS TO CARL SCHURZ.

A PUBLIC DINNER AND SPEECH-MAKING.

REMARKS BY HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS—THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE PLACEMEN—RESPONSE OF THE GUEST—A REVIEW OF HIS POLITICAL COURSE—SPEECHES BY DAVID A. WELLS, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., AND OTHERS.

Hon. Carl Schurz was last evening entertained at a public dinner at Delmonico's, given by prominent citizens of this and other States, on the occasion of his contemplated departure for Europe on a pleasure trip. The banquet hall was appropriately decorated, and the flags of the German and American nations were gracefully entwined amid floral surroundings.

Hon. William M. Evarts presided. On his right sat the guest of the evening, and among the other distinguished gentlemen present were David A. Wells, Cyrus W. Field, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Chamberlain Lane, Peter Cooper, S. B. Chittenden, J. J. Cisco, Park Godwin, Charles Butler, Murat Halstead, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Elliot C. Cowdin, Algernon S. Sullivan, Sinclair Tousey, County Auditor Earle, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Prof. William A. Hammond, Wilson G. Hunt, Frank W. Bird, Howard Potter, Isaac H. Bromley, Commodore Harrison, Rev. Dr. Hastings, Robert B. Minturn, Dr. William Ellis, E. Musgrave, C. H. Adams, Springfield *Republican*; J. B. Colgate, W. C. Lowry, Benjamin A. Willis, and others.

Ample justice having been done to the dinner, the Chairman, Hon. William M. Evarts, called the meeting to order. In a few introductory remarks he directed attention to the public services of their guest in this country, extending over a period of twenty-five years, observing that there were few statesmen whom they could name who have been of greater credit or service than he had been. Adverting to national politics, he said: There is a very great and, I think, an increasing number of people in this country who believe that the elevation of American politics is a good thing no matter at whose expense that elevation takes place. Now, in this country, by the organism of our Government, the power is in the hands of the people, but it does not follow from that, but that in this Government, as in all Governments, there may be an interest to seize this power from its rightful possessors, and appropriate it to private combinations, to selfish ends. And the question for every people jealous of their liberties and earnest in their purposes is not whether they can fight foes that don't exist, kings and prelates and mobs, but whether they can fight the enemies that are in front, and that have shown what their power and what their purposes are. And the great party organization that attempts to grasp the powers of government in spite of the people is the organization of placemen, and the government of placemen is the weakest and wickedest and themost disgraceful that a people can have, [applause,] and unluckily for us, the influence of "King Caucus" is ever exerted to make every actual contest when it arises a contest between the placemen and those who want to displace them and take their places. So you have the American people drawn up in the presence of the great question whether they prefer the office-holders or the office-seekers. Well, they don't prefer either of them, and that is well known; but the difficulty is how they are to make that power felt by both parties. We want no better evidence that this contest is between the placemen and the people than what is exhibited to our notice every day. And now how are the people to compete with the placemen in their organization and their bids for the political talent and the public work which make leaders of the State. The placemen bid for them and ask only two things of them, and they are very apt to yield to them; one is that in advance they shall consent to be turned in, to admit stags and consent to be devoured by their dogs. How shall we then hold out to the older, or younger, or coming men, the idea that subserviency to caucus is not the sole passport to American statesmanship. That is the problem of our time and that is the problem which millions of our countrymen are now brooding over, and be sure that the intelligence and the persistence and the courage that could carry our countrymen through perils to their Government of a different kind, involving such great sacrifices of life and such great burdens in the contribution of treasure, will carry out our countrymen through this problem, and will aggregate, in my judgment, in season for the next Presidential election, a condition of menace in a disinterested vote that, instead of making a race between two lame horses, will put each party under the necessity of giving its best and ablest men. We approach that canvass under auspicious circumstances. The Centenary of our nation's existence attracts the attention of our countrymen and draws upon us the observation of the world, and, if there is a disposition to show our material progress by the great demonstration proposed to be made at Philadelphia, you may be sure that silently and quietly there is a disposition among many of our people to make a demonstration that year that the Government was worth founding and the nation worth establishing. Now, what are the qualities that make a leader of a nation as distinguished from a more successful placeman? Freedom of thought, decisive energy of action, inflexibility of purpose, incorruptible integrity, unsuspected purity of mind and heart—these are the only qualities that can elevate a man to the head of public opinion in a free country, and maintain him there. And when men exhibit these qualities there is no answer to their being left without power to carry such elevated purposes for a free people, except that free people is enchained by customs and by forms which leave them no longer able to avail themselves of the provisions of Providence for the maintenance of good government. It is not in our stars but in ourselves that we are underlings, if we be underlings at all. Lord Bacon has said that the speculative opinions of men in general between the ages of twenty and thirty, are the one great source of political prophecy, and I appeal to your observation of the young men coming on, and now active, whether they have much of the worn marks of the collar about their necks. I think not.

Mr. Evarts closed by introducing Mr. Schurz and wishing him a prosperous voyage, a happy Summer, and a safe return.

SPEECH OF CARL SCHURZ.

Mr. Schurz, in reply, said in substance: To earn the praise of good men and patriotic citizens is an ambition which I am not ashamed to own; and when I read in the faces of the gentlemen assembled here the approval of my past conduct, that ambition is so amply gratified that I may be pardoned for not stopping to inquire whether I have deserved it all. I may, however, in good conscience, claim one thing for myself, and that is, that I have at least tried to do my duty; and if gentlemen are indulgent enough to pay the same honor to intention, which is deserved only by performance, all that I can do is to cordially thank you, and to assure you that the gratitude I offer you will not be a barren one. The Chairman has alluded to the circumstance that I have become separated from those who elected me to the Senate of the United States; and that, because of certain disagreements of sentiment between myself and my party, I considered it to be my duty to occupy and maintain an independent position before the country. I started in public life as an earnest anti-slavery man, and as a devoted, sincere, and faithful friend to the fundamental principles upon which the American Government rests. As such, I attached myself naturally to the Republican Party, which, in those early days, was a good, pure, and grand party. I co-operated zealously with that party before, during, and after the civil war, and until the legitimate and logical results of that war were so securely fortified in the constitutional provisions as to be reasonably safe from subversive reaction. When that point was reached it seemed to me the time had come to take in hand those other great problems, the solution of which the public interest demanded. The abolition of slavery, and the maintenance of the Union were glorious achievements in themselves; but surely they alone did not furnish any cure for all those ailments of which the body politic was then suffering. It was necessary to return to the sound principles of constitutional government, which had been so frequently lost sight of, not only during the civil war, but also after when the pressure of war necessities no longer furnished an excuse for it, and the disregard of which gradually grew into a habit, dangerous alike to free institutions and to the peace of the American people. It then became necessary to strike down the spirit of rapacity, peculation, and corruption which had been developed by the opportunities of the war; to reform the civil service, said by some to be the best in the world, but which, as we are all sadly aware, exhibits abuses, absurdities, and scandals such as have never been seen in any other civilized country; to restore to the country a sound currency once more, and to lighten the burdens of the people by a just and rational system of revenue and taxation. These problems are still unsolved, and are more formidable to-day than ever before. Whether, as public men, we could aid in these reforms by continuing in the old party lines, better than we could by acting in unison with either of the leading parties of the country, was a question which we had each to decide for himself. I answered it in a way, and from motives which I think I have no reason to be ashamed of. There were men associated with me in an honest and earnest endeavor to promote the public good, whose names are never mentioned in this country save with the highest respect. We knew very well that in making our choice, it might be necessary for us to separate those connections which had grown dear to us in the course of time; that we might drift into bitter antagonisms with those with whom we had so long co-operated. We went through that ordeal, believing as we did that parties were made for the benefit of the country, and not that the country was made for the benefit of political parties. We stand before the American people to-day with the same programme and with the same policy as then, and I honestly believe that that programme and these principles have the hearty approval of a large majority of the Republican Party, and of the best part of the Democratic Party. A constantly increasing number of voters believe that it is their bounden duty to do their own voting, independent of the dictation of party leaders. The independent vote has thus far been mainly engaged in administering rebukes to this or to that party; but it seems to me that the administering of rebukes is not the highest object for which the right of voting was instituted. I am convinced that the mass of independent voters, animated by earnest desire for the public good, is to-day strong enough to give the victory in the coming Presidential election, to the party which shall prove itself the more deserving. What a pleasant thing it would be if, through this independent vote, the people of the country could once more place in the Presidential chair a full-grown statesman. Next year we shall celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of American independence. May that year be known in the history of this country not only as a year of proud memories, but as a year of great and patriotic action. May the inspiration drawn from the memory of the heroic deeds which made the American people independent of foreign dominion, lift them up to the height of another declaration of independence from those insidious agencies by which free nations are always in danger of enslaving them.

The sentiment of "The Press, the forum of modern public discussion—may its unseen orators prove worthy to succeed the great masters of ancient parliamentary debate," was responded to by Mr. Parke Goodwin.

Mr. David A. Wells replied to the toast, "The Centennial Year—may its lofty memories exercise a salutary and softening influence on the strife of parties which must mix with its hallowed observances." Mr. Wells introduced his address by a happy reference to the Pilgrim Fathers, and a contrast between the steadfastness with which they adhered to the right and the wavering disposition of our modern leaders. He thought it was a very suggestive spectacle to hear his friend George William Curtis denouncing British tyranny in the time of George III., on the battle-fields of the American Revolution, when a President and a candidate for renewed Presidential honors in the same land, was accorded the right to imprison free citizens at his pleasure, and deny even the Federal courts the right to inquire whether such arrests, when once made, were constitutional or necessary. And was there not something more than suggestive—nay, painful—in contrasting this proclamation for thanksgiving which our forefathers a hundred years ago issued to signalize their release from an odious obligation to pay stamp taxes on the use of merely legal documents, and the remarkable proclamation recently issued by the Governor of one of the States of the Union—a State invested with all the rights and a peer of any and every other State—calling upon the people to give thanks, not for deliverance from famine, not for exemption from pestilence, not because the kindly fruits of the earth had again been gathered in their season, and that their garners were full to overflowing, but because the people of that State had been graciously permitted by the Federal authorities to retain a constitution of their own proper making, and to dwell peacefully under rules of their own legitimate and constitutional choosing? He did not, however, care to institute a comparison, only hoped that each party would profit by the lessons which these matters contained.

Then followed the toast "Reform—The resumption of party management by able and honest hands, and the creation of a public sentiment strong enough to use party machinery for general interests instead of being used by it for selfish ones."

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., responded. Among other things, he said: "We are not here to pay homage to any rising sun; our guest is not now one of that avalanche of members of the recent Congress now going abroad accredited to some foreign Government. We are here simply to pay our respects to that independent Senator who carried out of office only the consciousness of great services freely rendered. This gathering is, perhaps, entitled to no political significance; certainly it would be wrong for me to seek to give any to it, for among those here many doubtless are in good and regular party standing who have come to pay honor to one who, more perhaps than any other single man in the country, commands the admiration of either party. Nevertheless, there are also here those of us in whose minds this occasion cannot be divested of a political significance. We see in it a spontaneous expression of that deep yearning which we are confident pervades the minds of all thinking men throughout the country, for a better, a purer political atmosphere than has of late prevailed—for a higher, a more unselfish standard of public men. It is that strong desire which has driven some of us outside of all party lines, and has brought us here to-night to meet Mr. Schurz, and so for once to feel at home. For we, alas! are like him, homeless political wanderers—the cherished inmates of no warm party fold; and, what is rare, uncomfortable as the position is usually thought to be, we strongly fancy it, and so we propose to remain just where we are—individual members of that rapidly growing political organization known as independent voters. Not that we need have a habitation or a name, for at times we dwell in every man's house; we are Republicans to-day with Blaine in New-England and with Chamberlain in South Carolina; Democrats to-morrow with Tilden in Albany and with Bayard in Delaware. I can't just now recall what particular worthy it was who once exclaimed, "Where liberty is, there is my country!" but in much the same spirit, wherever in the future we shall find the nearest approach to political purity, intelligence, and integrity—call it Republican, call it Democratic—there will be our party.

Another thing also we propose to show, and that shortly—nor do I doubt that in this case power is behind intention—we propose to show that in the Senate or out of the Senate—in public life or in retirement—our leader, Carl Schurz, is all the same a political power in the land. He has been tried and he has proved faithful; and this evening each of us here, as belonging to the new party of Independents, are here to openly express the hearty pride we feel in our representative public man, at once the pure politician, the enlightened statesman, the independent Senator, and last and most of all, the honest man.

Mr. Murat Halstead spoke to the sentiment, "The West—The seat of the empire future; may it furnish to the nation's councils many children not unworthy to rank with our guest of this evening."

The banquet broke up at a late hour.

A GERMAN OVATION TO CARL SCHURTZ.

At the Turn Hall in Fourth street, last night, a meeting of different German societies was held to make arrangements to tender an ovation to ex-Senator Carl Schurz, which is to take place this evening after the banquet which will be given to the ex-Senator, at Delmonico's, by a number of German merchants and citizens. The demonstration will consist of a torch-light procession and a serenade, in which the following societies will participate: The New-York Turn Verein, the German Literary Association, the German Citizens' and Municipal Reform Association, the Tailors' Union, the Lincoln Benevolent Society, the Maugunta Society, and others. The torch-light procession will form at 9 o'clock this evening, at the Turn Hall, and will proceed to Delmonico's, where the serenade will take place, and where, at the same time, an address will be presented to ex-Senator Schurz.

CHAMPION COLORED SPELLERS.

A "grand spelling-match" came off last evening in Zion (colored) Church, at West Tenth and Bleecker streets, for the benefit of Zion's Aged Home, an institution recently founded by the church for the care of aged and decrepit colored persons, in Dean street, between Albany and Troy avenues, Brooklyn. By 8 o'clock, the hour of opening, the neat and commodious edifice was well filled by a fashionable audience of whites, and shortly after the match opened there were a great many persons standing in the side aisles who could not find seats. Very few persons of color were visible in the church. Some difficulty was experienced in getting together a sufficient number of contestants, partly from that cause and partly on account of the bashfulness of those who were present. At length eight small colored boys and three little colored girls, of the junior class of the church, were marshaled into the railed space in front of the pulpit, where a row of chairs had been placed for them, facing the audience, and Mr. Mines, a white gentleman, made a speech, asking the indulgence of those present, and reading the rules which were to govern the match. Mr. John Maguire, Vice Principal of Grammar School No. 8, was chosen pedagogue, and Messrs. Hastings and Mines, two journalists, referees. Such words as able, Abel, and acre were glibly spelled by the youngsters. A little girl spelled laugh with a final t, but the pedagogue was not sure, she spoke so low, and being given another chance, she got it right, amid laughter by the audience. It was a little girl who went out first. She spelled angel, an-gle. Finally there remained only one bright boy and one girl. The pedagogue favored the girl by giving her comparatively easy words, and the little boy hard ones like cauliflower, rhinoceros, cat-o'-nine tails, dyeing, photograph, rhubarb, &c., and the audience manifested their disapproval by shouts of "no partiality." For a long while the little fellow successfully mastered everything that was given him amid great applause, but finally the relentless pedagogue caught him with ac-cor-de-on for accordion. The audience hissed vigorously. The first prize, a $2 50 gold piece, was accordingly awarded to Miss Georgina Townsend, and the second and third, books of adventure, to Master Benjamin Smith and Miss Cornelia Dotson.

The choir then sang, "My country, 'tis of thee," after which nine colored men and one colored damsel came forward. This match proved very funny, principally on account of the manner of the contestants while engaged in spelling. One fat fellow who slowly digested every word before attempting it, and then slowly brought forth each letter distinct from each other, caused great merriment every time he stood up. Others were over-confident, and when they fell their discomfiture was relished proportionately by the audience.

One of the most confident looking gentlemen in the group was the first one to succumb. He spelled muscle mussle with such an air of authority, and looked so genuinely astonished when told to step down, that the audience fairly roared with laughter. A colored gentleman with blue spectacles was "bowled out" by the word bridal which he spelled with an e. The audience was ungallant enough to laugh at the lady contestant when she spelled guitar g-u-i-t git, a-r ar, guitar. At last only the lady and one male contestant was left. Both spelled splendidly for awhile and the audience, aroused to a pitch of intense excitement, repeatedly applauded. Forehead was given to the man. He looked perplexed, grinned, and scratched his nose. The audience laughed. "I want to get the word right," he explained, and there was more laughter. After a few moments' deliberation he spelled it correctly and was roundly applauded. In a minute afterward, however, the word numbskull was given him and he went at it without the slightest hesitation, k-n-u-m-b—where he was stopped. The first prize, a $5 gold piece, was awarded to Miss Theresa Stewart, and the second, a temperance cyclopedia, to Mr. T. M. Eato.

THE MONUMENT TO MAXIMILIAN IN TRIESTE.

A handsome monument has been erected in the Joseph Platz street, Trieste, to the memory of the late Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico. The pedestal is surmounted by two blocks of marble the lower one being octagonal and the superior one cylindrical in shape. Science, poetry, sculpture, and industry, all subjects in which Maximilian took an interest, are represented by emblems and medallions placed between the allegorical figures which adorn the sides of the octagonal pillar. The last words of the unfortunate Prince are inscribed on a scroll which runs round the ornaments of the upper pedestal at the back of the monument. The City of Trieste is represented with the royal host of Miramar holding the cornucopia of plenty and distributing charity. The statue which surmounts the whole represents the Emperor in the uniform of an Admiral. He is in the act of saluting, and the expression of his face is smiling and pleasant.

THE PRIDE OF THE GREAT WEST.—The WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE is extremely simple in its construction, elaborately finished in its design and ornamenting, combining great capacity and adaptation to every variety of family sewing and manufacturing. It embraces all the important and essential elements embodied in sewing-machines patented within the past twenty-five years, together with the late important improvements and patents of eminent mechanical experts and inventors in the employ of the Wilson Company. The West has reason to be proud of the Wilson Machine. It is sold on easy monthly payments at No. 827 and 829 Broadway, New York, No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn, No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City, No. 764 Eighth avenue, and at Macy's, New-York.

This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

A DULL HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, LOW SPIRITS, and no appetite, are some of the indications of a bilious attack, arising from a torpid liver. Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will soon restore the liver to action, drive all symptoms of biliousness from the system, and assist in bringing about a regular action of the bowels.—*Advertisement.*

A CARD.—The phrenological and publication business hitherto conducted in the name of S. R. Wells, late Fowler & Wells, will be continued under the style of S. R. WELLS & Co., at No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Museum open and examinations made as usual.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

NEW EGYPT. By Charles D. Warner.
A GEORGIA REPUBLICAN ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.
IRON TRADE TROUBLES. THE BLACK HILLS.
THE STORY OF BARBARA FRITCHIE ONCE MORE.
GEN. SHERMAN'S OPINION ON THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE BLACK HILLS.
AN OLD MONARCHY PROJECT.
FORESTS AND HYDRAULICS.
THE CORN CROP. CORN OR A MIXED CROP.
HOW TO MAKE THE DAIRY PAY.
THE FLOWER GARDEN; HOW TO GROW BIENNIALS.
REPORTS OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years, with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England. Wholesale Agents, H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York.

A Wonderful Cure of Diphtheria.—Three of my children were attacked with the worst form of Diphtheria. Applied GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA to the tonsils and externally, with immediate relief. JANE KELLY, corner Bleecker st. and Tonnelle av.

Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Sold by all druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, Ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads or fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 166 and 108 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Refined Gum Camphor, 30 Cents a Pound.—ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE, (genuine) 55 cents a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Baby Carriage—The Novelty.
Send stamp for Circular to L. P. TIBBALS' toy store, 820 Broadway, third door below 12th st. Repairing done.

Nothing Can Equal the Tonic and Invigorating effects of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (a protoxide of iron.)

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant wedding and ball cards, foreign note papers, &c. Established 1840.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

BOWEN—OOTHOUT.—On Tuesday, April 27, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, JAMES BOWEN to MARIA JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late John Oothout.

NEWBOLD—BEADEL.—On Tuesday, April 27, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., CLEAYTON EMLEN NEWBOLD to SARAH BEADEL, daughter of the late Henry Beadel, all of New-York.

STRANGE—WILSON.—On Thursday, April 15, by Rev. John Pegg, Jr., GEORGE H. STRANGE, of New-York, to MARY E. WILSON, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BENSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 25, 1875, of pneumonia, PHILOMELA ROLLO, wife of Alfred G. Benson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Munroe st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

☞ Eastern and Western papers please copy.

BROOKS.—On Sunday, 25th inst., EDWARD SANDS BROOKS, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 18 East 23d st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

BUCHAN.—After a short illness, on Tuesday morning, April 27, EDITH FOSTER, wife of James Buchan, Jr.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 22 West 27th st., on Thursday, April 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GLOVER.—In Brooklyn, April 26, 1875, Mrs. SARAH M. GLOVER, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Dean, No. 122 St. Felix st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 29, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAYDEN.—On Saturday, April 24, LIZZIE B., wife of Albert Hayden and daughter of the late Thomas Small.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 11 West 45th st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

HEALY.—Of cerebro-spinal meningitis, EDWARD CLARK, only son of Clark and Hattie Dean Healy.

Prayers Thursday, 29th, 9:30 A. M., at No. 38 Union square.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Scranton, Penn., papers please copy.

LIGHTBODY.—On Monday, 26th inst., JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th av. and 20th st.

MARSHALL.—Yesterday morning, THOMAS W. MARSHALL, of this City.

"The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away,
Blessed be His holy name."

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

McAFEE.—On Tuesday morning, after a short illness, JAMES GROVER, youngest son of James and Margaret McAfee, aged 2 years, 3 months, and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Wednesday, April 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 209 West 28th st.

MOORE.—At Newtown, Long Island, Sunday, April 25, 1875, MINNIE, youngest daughter of C. L. and Mary A. Moore, aged 17 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. James' Church, Newtown, Long Island, on Wednesday, April 28, at 3 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 2:30 P. M.

PRALL.—At Piermont, on Sunday, WILLIAM CHAUNCEY PRALL, son of late Horatio G. Prall.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at Piermont, on Wednesday, April 28, at 11:45 A. M. Train leaves Erie Railway depot, foot of Chambers st., at 9:30, returning at 2. Carriages in attendance at Sparkill Station.

SWAIN.—Of pneumonia, on April 27, JAMES P. SWAIN, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, April 29, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Trains from Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M.

THORP.—April 27, DAVID C., son of the late David B. Thorp, at the house of his uncle, No. 25 West 17th st.

His friends and those of his mother and family are invited to attend his funeral services, at the place of his death, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 5 P. M. His remains to be removed to the country.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday, April 25, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles H. Corbett, No. 126 Java street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of J. S. Underhill, of Richmond County, Staten Island, in the 53d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, April 28, at 1 P. M., from the Church of the Ascension, Kent street, between Union avenue and Franklin st., Greenpoint.

WAKELEY.—On the 27th inst., Rev. JOSEPH B. WAKELEY, D. D., aged 66 years.

His funeral services will be held in the Lexington Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His brethren in the ministry are invited to meet at the house of J. L. Henning, Esq., No. 317 East 53d st., at 2 o'clock. Services in the M. E. Church at Sing Sing, on Friday at 11 A. M.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., April 27, 1875, CHARLES MILTON WEED, aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WESTFALL.—At Woody Crest, High Bridge, on Tuesday, 27th inst., WILSON WESTFALL.

Funeral at Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Friday, the 30th inst., on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

WILLMOTT.—At Fort Lee, on Monday, April 26, 1875, ELIZABETH P. WILLMOTT, in the 72d year of her age, after a short illness.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 3:30 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, West Chester. Carriages will be in waiting foot of 42d st., North River, (Weehawken Ferry,) at 12:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

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SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES

FOR THE PEOPLE,

IN THE

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Madison av. and 42d st., (Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector,) EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, (Saturdays excepted.)

9 A. M., Inquiry and Instruction Meeting; 4 P. M., Bible Reading for Ladies, conducted by Mrs. Bonham; 7:45 P. M., Preaching Service.

Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other Ministers, will speak at all the meetings. COME AND WELCOME!

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.

THIS DAY, at the private residence, No. 304 2d av., between 17th and 18th sts., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rose-wood piano-forte, fine bronzes, &c.

On THURSDAY, at No. 38 Great Jones st., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, CONTENTS AND FIXTURES OF DRUG STORE No. 1,273 Broadway, corner 32d st.

On THURSDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 37 Nassau st., fine and desirable sale of ROSEWOOD and MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, elegant Brussels carpets, two rosewood piano-fortes, &c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, May 1, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE RAPID GROWTH IN POPULARITY OF MILK OF MAGNESIA as a remedy for sour stomach, heartburn, constipation, gout, gravel, and urinary troubles, warrants the belief that it will eventually supersede, as it deserves to do, all other preparations of Magnesia. Sold by all Druggists.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY, for the election of officers, will be held in the chapel adjoining Calvary Church, 4th av., near 21st st., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock.

ISAAC H. HOLMES, Secretary.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

PH. KAMPFF, NO. 174 3D AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—Piano-fortes repaired, regulated, and hammers re-covered, &c. References, Steinway & Sons.

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MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, April 27, the auctions of the day being disposed of as follows: Sale, by A. H. Muller & Son, of the house and lot No. 9 Washington place—property withdrawn; sale, by same firm, of a house and lot on West Eighty-third street, east of Ninth avenue—adjourned to May 4; sale, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of eleven lots on East Forty-second street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue—adjourned to same date; sale, by R. V. Harnett, of lots on One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, west of Tenth avenue—adjourned to same date; and sale, by Samuel A. Steele, of four lots on Tenth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-seventh street—adjourned to to-morrow, the 29th inst.

Messrs. Duggin & Crossman have purchased, at private contract, a full lot on East Thirty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet west of Madison avenue, for $22,000 cash.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, George W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 15 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 245 feet east of Third avenue.

By George H. Scott, public auction sale of the three-story brick store, house, with lot 24.8 by 46 by 25 by 42.2, No. 2 Centre Market place, east side, between Grand and Broome streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.9 by 101, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, April 26.

Broome st., n. s., No. 74, 22x75; T. Driscoll to James H. Sullivan	$500
Same property, J. H. Sullivan to Margaret T., wife of T. Driscoll	500
Delancey st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Goerck st., 25x75; J. B. Willett to Margaret, wife of A. R. Van Nest, Jr.	6,250
3d st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 1st av., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights; W. Burnard to Catharine, wife of J. Mack	550
4th st., s. s., 100.10 ft. w. of Lewis st., 15x95.9; Frederica Bachman, widow, to Paulina Ellwein	4,125
12th st., n. s., 293.6 ft. w. of Broadway, 28x84.7; Executors of H. R. Remsen to J. Lynch.	25,500
20th st., s. s., 395 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x92; P. Martin to Cornelia S. Martin	45,000
22d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 44x1007.6, also plot adjoining on w. s., 72 ft. s. of 22d st., runs w. 31 ft., thence 35.6; J. N. Wells to The Samaritan Home for the Aged of City of New-York	40,000
30th st., n. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.5x98.9; W. Sinclair, Referee, to A. T. Stewart	11,500
53d st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.4; S. Weeks, Jr., to J. Mahon	5,550
58th st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; T. Canary to W. H. Morton	18,000
111th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.11; Sarah Moyse, widow, to A. Miller	3,500
111th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.11; G. C. Dallamore to A. Miller	3,500
114th st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; S. P. Westervelt to M. H. Robertson	14,000
120th st., s. s., 456 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.11; W. C. Steel to Alice, wife of A. C. Du Bois	7,500
122d st., n. s., 304.7 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; S. P. Westervelt to Amelia, wife of S. D. Seaman	12,000
127th st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11; Eliza V., wife of J. L. Haight, to A. M. Piersons	20,000
Same property; A. S. Hewitt to Eliza V., wife of J. L. Haight	nom.
131st st., s. s., 107.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x99.11; S. P. Westervelt to M. H. Robertson	14,000
153d st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Cortlandt av., 50x100; Ellen Bischoff to Eleonore Heiderman	3,000
Woodruff av, n. s., lots Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32; Walker and others, partition map, 75x151.5, West Farms; L. W. Walker to P. Leavy	900

LEASES RECORDED.

Murray st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of College place, 25x75. The Trustees of Columbia College, N. Y., to Juliana Conover, 21 years, per year	$1,250
Murray st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of College place, 25x90; same to same, 21 years, per year	1,250
8th av., w. s., 66.4 ft. n. of 17th st., 20.4x100; 10 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND 80 feet by 109 feet 6 inches, with the elegant stone church edifice thereon, known as the

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH ON WASHINGTON SQUARE.

This property, so admirably situated for a public building, on the easterly side of Washington square, corner of Washington place, is now offered for sale, and immediate possession can be given. For further particulars inquire of J. W. BAKER, No. 163 West 11th st., or G. A. SAGE, No. 170 Washington square, south.

AN OFFER IS WANTED FOR THE BEAUTIFUL medium sized four-story house, No. 49 West 49th st., recently built and finished in the best manner by Lesster; completely arranged and with every modern improvement; college lease; ground rent, $280. This is the most desirable location for residences, being positively restricted against nuisances.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE.—A first-class, four-story, brown-stone house, 25 by 62 by 100, on 46th st., near 5th av.; possession. If not sold in a few days, will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

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FOR SALE OR RENT—ON BERGEN SQUARE, Jersey City Heights, grocery store with fixtures and dwelling; rare chance. Inquire of S. GARABRANT, Bergen square.

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FOR SALE LOW, OR TO RENT CHEAP, IN Brooklyn, to a first-class tenant, within five minutes of Wall Street Ferry: centrally situated; high-stoop three-story modern brick house, in complete order; painted, papered, frescoed, &c.; deep lot; fine garden.
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FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beatiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT THROGG'S Neck, near Pelham Bridge, several handsome villas; have water fronts on the Sound; fine shade-trees; bathing, boating, and fishing; fifty minutes from City Hall on Port Chester Railroad; prices moderate; terms reasonable. Apply at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS residence on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour's ride, splendidly situated on a high ridge, one-half mile from depot; beautiful views; a large stone house, fifteen rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements, stable, &c.; three and one-half acres in lawn and garden; plenty of fruit; the whole place in complete order. Apply to
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FOR SALE—CLIFFSIDE, A COUNTRY-SEAT ON the Hudson, twenty-eight miles from the City; for health and beauty of views, it has no equal on the requisites for a first-class place; will rent furnished if river; twenty acres land in pleasure grounds; all the desired. Address Box No. 252, Nyack, N. Y.

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HOTEL ON THE WEST SIDE OF NARRAganset Bay with twenty acres of land, nine miles from Providence, R. I., for sale on liberal terms. Address STEPHEN C. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

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103 LOTS.

comprising the

TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY 2D AV., THE EAST RIVER, 100TH AND 101ST STS., with WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the Oswego Falls Brown-stone Quarry Company, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the above-named court, entered herein April 13, 1875, I, the undersigned, in pursuance of the terms and conditions of said order, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1875, at noon, the real and personal estate of said bankrupt, and which is situated and described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the Town of Granby, in the County of Oswego, and State of New-York, and being part of lot No. 75, of the original Town of Hannibal, now Granby, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego, at the south-west corner of that part of said lot No. 75 sold by James Crombie and wife to James Parker, and running thence easterly along the south line of said Parker's land to the Oswego River, thence southerly along the said Oswego River to the south-east corner to the lot of four acres of land conveyed by Isaac Merritt, sole acting executor of Richard P. Hart, deceased, to the said James Crombie by deed, dated March 1, 1848, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's office, April 4, 1848, in Book No. 48 of Deeds, page 355, &c.; thence westerly along the south line of said land conveyed by said Merritt to said Crombie, to said road leading from Oswego Falls to Oswego; thence northerly along the east line of said road to the place of beginning, containing three acres of land, be the same more or less, and being the same premises lately occupied by Dorastus Kellogg and Madaline H., his wife, together with the right of way down the bank of said river to said river, as conveyed to said Crombie by the said Merritt. And also all that tract or parcel of land situated in the village of Oswego Falls, Oswego County, and State of New-York, and being part of lot (No. 75) seventy-five of the original Township of Hannibal, now Granby, bounded and described as follows, viz.: On the north by the lands of William Schenck, on the east by land of William Schenck and the top of the bank of the Oswego River, on the south by north line of land lately owned by Madaline Kellogg, on the west by the east line of Mrs. Thomas R. Wright's land, extending southerly across said Parker's premises to said north line of land of said Kellogg. Also, the right of way therefrom westerly to First street, as now used, on the north side of said Parker's land, the same used in common with other owners thereof, and being so much of the premises purchased by Margarett Parker of William Schenck as lie east of said Wright's east line, and being four rods in length from east to west, and one and one-half rods in width from north to south, together with all buildings and all and every improvement thereon, and the said personal property is described as follows: Stone-boat, machinery, tools, furniture, quarries, and all the other personal property thereon belonging to said bankrupt, with all the water rights, privileges, water-wheels, transmitting power possessed by said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1875. CLARK C. WILSON,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of said bankrupt.
A. H. WAGNER, Attorney for Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. ap21-2aw3wW&F*

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE ETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOBLLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 26, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated April 12, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to FRIDAY, April 30, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated April 26, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ROB H. SMITH & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 29, 1875, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp. On Plot No. 1—One cottage house, six rooms, with lot 50x80, on south side of Camelia st., near Hopkins av., three minutes' walk from cars or boat; $1,500 can remain on mortgage; good title. On Plot No. 2, at 1:30 o'clock—Two-story and French-roof frame cottage, and lot 25x100, south side Camelia st., west of Emerald st.; cistern and well water in the house; title perfect; only $500 cash required; five minutes from boat and ferry, two minutes from horse cars. On Plot No. 3, at 2 o'clock—One two-story and basement frame house, ten rooms, Flushing av., east of Rapelyea st.; lot 25x103, more or less; $1,200 can remain on mortgage; sold by positive order of the Executrix of Patrick Morris, deceased; title perfect.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS Nos. 327, 329, 331, 333, and 342 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Also,

the extra-sized plot of land, with brick building, stables, and sheds thereon, on the northerly side of 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., and adjoining No. 329 on the west,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

by order of the executors of JAMES MURPHY, deceased, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

South-west corner of Grand and Suffolk sts., Under the direction of WILLIAM T. HORN, Esq., Referee, Will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, April 30, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The above valuable lot is known as No. 389 Grand st., being 25 feet front and 70 feet deep on Suffolk st.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF PROPERTY—NO. 125 Macdougal st., corner of Amity, 29th of April, 1875, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building; steam in all five stories; now let for $3,000 per annum; a good investment.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS AND PLEASANT DWELLing No. 330 East 57th st., at moderate rent. Seen from 2 to 5 P. M. OWNER, No. 334 same street.

TO LET—HAIGHT HOUSE, No. 2 EAST 15TH st., parlor, two bedrooms, and bath-room. Apply to Janitor.

$1,400 PER YEAR.—TO LET, FOR SIX months or longer, well furnished house, No. 206 West 40th st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 566 LEXINGTON av.; all improvements. Inquire of G. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st., or HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

NO. 251 WEST 22D ST. TO LET—AND ONLY a moderate rent asked for it. Address W. H. B., Box No. 1,257 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STONE DWELLING NO. 465 Tompkins av., near Fulton, Brooklyn; partly furnished. Rent $750. Apply to OWNER, No. 472.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT BY HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

UNFURNISHED.

West 19th st., near 5th av., 25x60x100, 4 stories.
West 10th st., near 5th av., 22x60x100, 4 stories.
West 11th st., near 5th av., 25x70x110, 4 stories.
West 14th st., near 7th av., 17x75x132, 5 stories.
East 17th st., near 4th av., 28x50x100, 3 stories.
East 20th st., Gramercy Park, 28x60x100, 4 stories.
West 23d st., near 8th av., 22x75x100, 4 stories.
West 33d st., near 5th av., 25x60x100, 4 stories.
West 35th st., near 5th av., 21x65x100, 3 stories.
East 37th st., near 5th av., 25x65x100, 4 stories.
West 38th st., near 6th av., 20x50x100, 4 stories.
West 39th st., near 5th av., 20x50x100, 4 stories.
West 42d st., near 6th av., 25x60x100, 4 stories.
East 46th st., near Lexington av., 18.6x50, 3 stories.
West 52d st., near 5th av., 23x70x100, 4 stories.
East 57th st., near 5th av., 25x85x100, 4 stories.

FURNISHED.

West 14th st., near 8th av., 25x60x100, 4 stories.
East 16th st., on Stuyvesant sq., 20x65x100, 3 stories.
East 19th st., corner Irving place, 25x65x100, 4 stories.
West 22d st., close to 5th av., 28x90x100, 4 stories.
East 17th st., close to 5th av., 25x60x100, 4 stories.
West 28th st., near Broadway, 24x60x100, 4 stories.
East 33d st., near Madison av., 17x60x100, 4 stories.
East 35th st., near Park av., 20x55, 4 stories.
East 38th st., near Madison av., 25x60x200, 4 stories.
East 39th st., near Park av., 25x60x200, 4 stories.
West 45th st., near 5th av., 25x60x100, 4 stories.
West 47th st., near 5th av., 22x75x100, 4 stories.
East 57th st., close to 5th av., 25x85x100, 4 stories.

Also a very large number of other furnished and unfurnished houses at low rent.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, AT HASTINGS ON Hudson, one mile from depot, a house fully furnished; has fourteen rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, hot and cold water, wide piazzas; good vegetable garden; abundance of fruit of every kind; large lawn, shade trees, &c.; carriage-house and stable; will be let to a private family only; rent moderate. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

WEST POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A cottage near West Point, beautifully located and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, with carriage house, stable, garden, and ice-house; the best of water brought to house and stable by hydraulic ram; house clean and ready for occupation; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE,
Westmoreland Hotel, corner 4th av. and 17th st.

TO LET—AT LAKE GEORGE, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of the Fort William Henry Hotel, directly at the head of the lake, furnished cottage, with barn; ice-house filled; good garden; ample grounds; fifteen miles view of lake from balcony. Apply at No. 568 5th av., before 11 A. M., or between 6 and 8 P. M., where a photograph of the place can be seen.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO LET OR LEASE at West Brighton, Staten Island, a large mansion, (furnished,) fifteen rooms; a comfortable home; carriage-house and stable; shade trees, fruit; seven acres of ground; gardener on place; rent, $1,000. Address or call on M. MANZANEDO, No. 147 West 43d st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 20x50; entirely new; all modern improvements, including gas-fixtures; west of and near Central Park; rent only $700.
Apply to JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st., or TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH AND SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A large mansion containing twenty-five rooms; five to ten minutes' from depot; stable, carriage-house, green-house, &c.; five acres beautifully laid out, abundantly fruited, and well shaded by large trees; large vegetable garden, planted for the season.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT EDGEWATER, ON THE HUDSON—TWO nine-roomed, neat Gothic cottages to let, forty minutes from Canal st., at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.; three minutes' walk from landing; ask Captain for Edgewater Landing. Apply to JOHN WINTERBURN, Edgewater, N. J.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!

New complete list of houses to let furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence, one half hour from City Hall, situated on the shore road at Astoria, overlooking East River; location very healthy; an abundance of fruit and shade trees, with six acres of ground; terms easy. Apply to J. W. MASTERS, No. 67 Exchange place, room No. 18.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON STATEN ISLAND, A splendid country residence of twenty-one acres, with 800 feet water right on the bay; extensive dwellings outbuildings, graperies, &c.; terms easy. Apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN A VERY DEsirable location, between Broadway and 5th av., below 34th st.; newly furnished and in good order. Address EXCELSIOR, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE PLEASantest places at Cornwall on the Hudson. Good house, stables for four horses, fine view, plenty of fruit, good garden, (all planted.) For further particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE Hudson, to let and for sale, with immediate possession, beautiful cottages, houses, and elegant residences, fully and handsomely furnished, at low prices, for season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET.—ON WEST 48TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV., an elegant three-story and attic brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x50, and extension, 18x25; dining-room on first floor; gas fixtures, mirrors, &c., &c.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED; A RARE OPPORTUNITY; an elegant and commodious house on 44th st., near Broadway four story brown stone, with all the latest improvements, and beautifully furnished; $3,000.
HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

A NICE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, thirteen rooms, to let, near Central Park; the owner, an old lady, would take part of the rent in board, if agreeable. Apply on the premises, No. 127 West 61st st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-stone house, containing all improvements, furnished in first-class style, in the best neighborhood. Only responsible parties need apply on premises, No. 239 East 18th st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, CONVENIENT four-story high-stoop house, No. 126 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Particulars from Mrs. FERRIS, at No. 124, adjoining above house; terms on application to C. SMITH, (Smith & Lawrence,) 44 West Broadway.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY and attic English basement house No. 247 West 23d st., with double staircase and two bath-rooms. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

MAPLEWOOD, SOUTH ORANGE, NEAR STATION, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—Cottage, furnished; one-third acre; stable; twenty fruit-trees; rent taken in board; very healthy.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

TO LET—THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK, three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, the whole or part of it; all improvements; No. 838 Lexington av. Apply to the owner, WM. A. CAMP, No. 893 3d av.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—THE FINE, WELL-located high-stoop dwelling house, No. 582 7th av., corner 41st st.; marble tiling in hall, dumb-waiter, bay windows; is a pleasant, desirable house; $1,300; address owner, No. 723 6th av., near 41st st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 151 West 12th st.; in good order. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, JR., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—ON ST. MARK'S place, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; twelve rooms; for $1,200. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—ON EAST 27TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., a beautiful three-story high-stoop house, for only $1,800.
HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AT A BARGAIN, on West 26th st., near 6th av., a three-story high-stoop house, at $1,500. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—ON WEST 11TH st., near 7th av., a beautiful brown-stone house, with the moderate rent of $1,250. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—ON WEST 34TH st., near 7th av., a four-story brown-stone house at $1,800. Apply to HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, AT 2,000.—A very fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, twenty-five feet in width, on 29th st., near Lexington av. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, AT A BARGAIN.—A convenient and desirable house on East 28th st., near 4th av.: in fine order, at $1,800.
HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A VERY DESIRAble house on Lexington av., near 24th st.; three story high stoop, with all modern improvements; $1,500. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AT $1,700, A DEsirable house on 28th st., near Lexington av., with all modern improvements.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

FRENCH FLATS.—TO LET—A FLAT OF EIGHT rooms (none dark) in the building No. 205 West 56th st., with steam heat and all conveniences of house. Inquire of Janitor.

AT MORRISTOWN—TO LEASE OR RENT FOR season, fine residences, with extensive grounds and modern improvements; from $1,000 to $4,000. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

TO LET.—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDER, No. 511 West 23d st., 17 by 60; lot, 100 feet; fourteen rooms; immediate possession; rent low. W. ALLASON, No. 227 10th av.

TO LET—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A THREE story brick house, about ten minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply on the premises, or to A. B. MARSH, No. 66 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, AT HIGHland, New-Jersey, a large house with every city convenience; abundant shade, fruit, ice; large garden. Box No. 243, Englewood.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR 5th av., in West 16th st., four-story, full size; rent only $2,500. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—FURNISHed house, with water and gas; lovely location. Inquire of S. W. COE, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 158 West 14th st., near 7th av. Apply to T. H. BAROWSKY, No. 14 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, BROAD AND WALL STS.

TO LET—THE STORE, DWELLING, AND stable, No. 15 Forsyth st.; will put in order; rent, $700 per annum.
Also, second floor and attic, No. 127 Waverly place; will put in order; rent, $25 per month.
Also, large basement, store, and hallway, No. 46 Hudson st.; $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, North-east corner 4th st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

A FACTORY IN WEST 21ST ST. WILL BE let in parts or the whole; wood working machinery and steam if desired. Apply to EXECUTORS, Nos. 325 and 327 West 20th st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, and 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, also an office, to let; been long occupied by a physician; central location, near St. James'.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

LARGE BASEMENT, CORNER 6TH AV. and 11th st.; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 71 West 12th st.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 1,272 BROADway, between 32d and 33d sts. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORE NO. 416 4TH AV. TO LET OR LEASE for a light business, cheap; has plate-glass front. Apply to owner, ROBT. J. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of S. HOWARD HOWES, STEPHEN HYATT, and LEANDER W. TOWNSEND, composing the late firm of HOWES, HYATT & CO., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by S. Howard Howes, Stephen Hyatt, and Leander W. Townsend, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI., entitled, "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under the said act, or under the said title of the Revised Statutes of the United States aforesaid, and that the 19th day of May, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of April, 1875.
ap21-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. SNOW and ENOCH RICHARDSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Charles L. Snow and Enoch Richardson, as partners composing the firm of Snow & Richardson, and individually, heretofore carrying on business under said firm name in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1875.
EDWARD G. BROWN, Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
ap28-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. SOUTHACK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Benjamin L. Southack, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap14-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LORENZO D. ROUDEBUSH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of LORENZO D. ROUDEBUSH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City the 17th day of April, A. D., 1875.
CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee, No. 33 Spruce st., New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against LAFAYETTE GRAFF, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 41 Chambers st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighteen thousand dollars in gold, or its equivalent in currency, with interest from the 16th day of October, 1874, in like gold coin or its equivalent in currency, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 12, 1875.
GEORGE BLISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action, referred to in this summons, was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 6th of April, 1875.
GEORGE BLISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated April 6, 1875. ap7-1aw6wW.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY KORN, plaintiff, against EMANUEL FRANKFELD, Esther Lichtenstein, Henry Goldsmith, Anthony R. Dyett, Abraham Bernhard, Joseph Ismay, Flora Levy, and Isaac M. Lichtenstein, defendants.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the Defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 17, 1875.
SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 205 Broadway.
To the defendants: Please take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1875.
SIMON M. ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap7-1aw6wW* No. 205 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE FULL CHARGE of office; a young gentleman preferred, acquainted with accounts and correspondence; must invest from $5,000 to $10,000; salary limited to $150 per month; average profits on sales not less than 100 per cent.; replies must give real name and card, or references. Address for one week, DRUGGIST, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY WANTED for a company now forming for manufacturing purposes; a first-class business man who will take stock to a small amount ($10,000 to $15,000) can secure a salaried position and share in large dividends. Business is regularly established, and only requires more capital, as will be shown, to pay 150 per cent. net profit. Address HARMONY, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER WANTS AN HONEST, energetic, and experienced business man with capital to join him in pushing to rapid success a serial business, unlike any known, already established and tested; unobnoxious, easy, almost unlimited, permanent, and has a branch better than itself, besides valuable collaterals. BOOKS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS.—HIDES TANNED PERFECTLY IN two months, without injury to the leather. Capital wanted to introduce patent in the United States. Address L'ESCUYER, Post Office Box No. 4,848.

LECTURES.

COL. A. B. MEACHAM, LATE CHAIRMAN of the ill-fated Modoc Peace Commission, lectures TO-NIGHT on the Modoc Tragedy, introducing Tobey Riddle, the Pocahontas of the Lava Beds, also Olhothe and his wife Woolroyhe, with their papoose. Tickets, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital	$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up	7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, No. 177 MONTAGUE ST., CORNER OF CLINTON, BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.
WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the offices of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.
The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 24th April, 1875.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 1st day of May next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on Wednesday, the 2d day of June next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 3d day of June next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 218 for twenty-five shares of stock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to Joseph H. Dulles and Wm. J. Watson, Assignees, and dated the 24th day of January, 1835, the same having been lost or destroyed.
GEORGE SERGEANT,
Attorney for Wm. J. Watson's estate.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., AND BY THE ELEVATOR, No. 11 PINE ST.

HOLDERS OF STOCK ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that the assessment of one per cent. upon the stock will be received until the 30th inst. After that date cost of advertisement and telegraphing will be charged. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI LOAN.

$1,500,000 MUNICIPAL BONDS.

THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE 7 3-10TH LOAN OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are offered for sale in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. annual interest, payable half yearly, Jan. 1 and July 1, at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York, where also the principal becomes due in 1902.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction, BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which, being owned by the city, its income is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati. THE AMOUNT NOW OFFERED FORMS THE ENTIRE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE LOAN; eight millions and one-half having been heretofore marketed, and are mostly held by leading insurance companies, savings banks, and estates.

Each proposal will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment, and NO BID LESS THAN 102 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST WILL BE CONSIDERED.

Full payment may be made and the bonds delivered on MAY 15, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than July 1. In case of deferred payments a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

Allotments to the highest bidders will be made as early as possible after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid, should the total bid for exceed the amount offered.

The undersigned, under authority of the Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, will receive sealed proposals at the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

FOR

$1,500,000 7 3-10 Per Cent. Bonds,

being the balance of the said city loan, in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened MAY 10, prox., at noon.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1875.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of the Cotton Exchange Trust Company will be opened on the 4th of May next at the office of Louis H. Zerega & Co., No. 1 William st.
FREDERIC ZEREGA,
Secretary of the meeting of incorporators.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after May 1.
The transfer books will be closed from now until the 1st of May. M. F. READING, Cashier.

NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 26, 1875.

The interest due May 1, 1875, on the War Bounty Loan bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York. WILLIAM B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.
WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 3d May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, to be reopened on May 3.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from April 30 until May 30.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. has this day been declared by this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1875, FROM the Norfolk City Water Bonds, will be paid at this bank. R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE LONG ISLAND Railroad Company due May 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of North America, New-York. HENRY HAVEMEYER,
President Long Island Railroad Company.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.
Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
Bank open Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday evenings.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the place above named, until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 15, on 5th st., near Avenue D. GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs and alterations of the hot water heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 10, on Wooster st., near Bleecker st. EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.
Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

DRY GOODS, LUMBER, LEATHER, CODFISH, &c.—Proposals, Department of Public Charities and Correction, until May 6, 1875. "See *City Record*."

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEESE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

AUCTION SALES.

AVERY

SAM. P. AVERY'S ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, (Exclusively foreign,)

Now on exhibition, DAY AND EVENING, at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th av.

Where they will be SOLD AT AUCTION! TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

Mr. AVERY will not undertake to praise this collection; great names do not always represent great works, they will be properly judged by the public. He consigns them to their hands.

They number nearly one hundred, and include examples of the French, Belgian, German, Spanish, and Italian schools. They were either painted expressly to his order, or selected by him in Europe; they have never been in other hands, neither have they been offered at auction, or ever exposed for sale except in his private rooms. Many of them are the latest works of the artists, and therefore they are to the public essentially a new collection.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

ELEGANT MARBLE STATUARY AND REAL BRONZES,

At the private residence of

T. VAN RENSSELAER, ESQ.,

NO. 136 WEST 46TH ST.

By Edward Schenck, on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, as above, the entire furniture contained in said house.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 27th st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by Messrs. Herter Brothers, Steinway & Son's grand piano and stool. TO-DAY, April 28, 1875, at 10 A. M., at No. 311 Madison av., all the elegant furniture therein, rosewood and black walnut parlor suits, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suits, black walnut marble top bouffée and extension tables, dining-room chairs, cabinets, enameled suits, pier and mantel mirrors, bronzes, oil-paintings, engravings, chromos, Moquette, Wilton, and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXEcution, I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, AT 11 O'CLOCK, NO. 13 BOWERY, shawls, collars, ruffling, laces, white goods, linens, embroideries, gents' furnishing goods, woolens, flannels, gloves, hosiery, shirts and drawers, ladies' undergarments, notions, fancy goods, &c.
Sale positive; dealers invited. Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.
W. C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.
JAMES E. CARPENTER, MARY B. NEAL, } Administrators.
mh10-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.
d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
PHOENIX REMSEN, ALEXANDER S. WEBB, ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, GEORGE G. WATERS, WILLIAM H. KANE, } Executors.
d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.
JOHN N. BEEKMAN, JAMES H. BEEKMAN, WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
Ja20-1aw6m-W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES, MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, sections 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, and 3,239, require every person engaged in any business avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements, will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to CHARLES R. COSTER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 1,296 Broadway, and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice. J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1875.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR, SQUARE, grand, 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $300; embroidered cover, a stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.
N. B.—Box for shipping.

A SUPERB DECKER & BRO.'S FOURround, rosewood-case pianoforte, richly carved, having all improvements, overstrung, patent agraffe, &c.; has maker's printed guarantee-bill of sale: cost $975; for $275; music cabinet, embroidered cover and stool; has box for shipping; a decided chance to purchase a first-class instrument. N. B.—Also parlor, library, chamber, and dining furniture in lots to suit, at sacrifice. Call at brown-stone private residence, No. 47 West 16th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN ALTO SINGER WANTS A POSITION in a choir. Address all the week Miss LISSENDEN, No. 424 West 18th st.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. TRACY'S EXAMINATION POSTPONED UNTIL TO-DAY.

MR. FULLERTON DECLINES TO CONDUCT THE CROSS-EXAMINATION—AN UNIMPORTANT WITNESS EXAMINED AS TO TILTON'S WHEREABOUTS IN THE COMMUNE PROCESSION.

There was no extraordinary crush for admittance into the court-room yesterday morning, notwithstanding that it was believed that ex-Judge Fullerton would cross-examine Gen. Tracy, and that from the unfriendly feeling which exists between the two lawyers there would be developed an exceedingly acrimonious personal contest. The room was well filled, however. Mr. Evarts and ex-Judge Porter drove up to the front of the Court-house building at 10:55 in a liveried pony phaeton drawn by two sleek, dun-colored horses. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher entered the room at 11, on the minute. Col. Harry Beecher was right at their heels. He immediately went at the old gentleman to induce him to indorse a check which he had, but Mr. Beecher held off for some time, Mrs. Beecher looking up and smiling at the argument. At length Mr. Beecher good-humoredly snatched the check from his son's hands and, placing it upon one of the tin boxes which hold the exhibits in the case, affixed his signature to its back. He then handed it to Col. Beecher, who contentedly took a seat beside his mother to listen to the proceedings. Mr. Tilton was in his place early. Mr. Fullerton, who was in the ante-room, sent in a message to the various counsel that he wished to confer with them. All except Gen. Tracy filed out. At 11:44 counsel, including Mr. Fullerton, re-entered and took their seats. After some little hesitation, arising out of a consultation with Mr. Fullerton as to who should address the court, Mr. Evarts arose and stretched himself and began. "If your Honor please." But his Honor was engaged in giving some directions to Clerk Mallison, and Mr. Evarts stopped. At length Judge Neilson turned around and nodded his head, and Mr. Evarts said substantially that the arrangements which had been made in advance by the counsel for the plaintiff for the cross-examination of Gen. Tracy would not admit of his going upon the stand yesterday. Gen. Pryor was sick, or his wife was, and consequently he could not attend. Mr. Kernan was in town, and therefore Mr. Beach could not be present. Counsel for the defense were unable to bring forward witnesses to take Gen. Tracy's place. They had made no arrangements to have them present, because they thought that Gen. Tracy's examination would take some time. They could occupy the time of the court with but a single witness. Mr. Beach had on the previous afternoon stated that personal reasons would prevent Mr. Fullerton from conducting the cross-examination, and Mr. Evarts thought it would be only proper and reasonable to wait. Mr. Morris wished to add that at an early stage of the proceedings, when it became known that the contingency might arise that Gen. Tracy would be a witness, Mr. Fullerton, to whom had been intrusted the general task of cross-examination, at once refused to conduct Gen. Tracy's cross-examination, and that task had been given to Mr. Beach. Judge Neilson said he could appreciate Mr. Fullerton's conduct. Mr. J Francis St. George, a clerk in the Custom-house, was then called, and examined by Mr. Hill.

He said that he was a life-long resident of Brooklyn, and had been a journalist by profession over fifteen years. In December, 1871, he was a general utility man on the *Standard*, and was assigned to write up the International procession. He rattled off with astonishing glibness the streets through which the route of that pageant lay. He had known Theodore Tilton ten years. He was employed on the Brooklyn *Union* during Mr. Tilton's editorship. While the procession was passing through Fifth avenue he saw Mr. Tilton riding in it in a carriage with Tennie C. Claflin, Victoria Woodhull, and Col. Blood. He had known Gen. Ryan, and he saw him also, riding in another carriage with O'Donovan Rossa and a Cuban exile. He could tell nothing about the formation of the procession, there was "such a turmoil." "Turmoil in your head!" queried Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Hill offered to read Mr. St. George's article in the *Standard*, so far as it related to Mr. Tilton, but Mr. Morris objected, and Judge Neilson would not permit it. Mr. Evarts then said that the order of their testimony would not allow them them to offer any more at present, and the proceedings were adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury was not called until 11:20, when Mr. Evarts said:

The arrangements of our learned adversaries in regard to the continuance of Mr. Tracy's examination, in view of the cross-examination that they had proposed among themselves, will not permit of his going on to-day. Mr. Pryor is detained by sickness of himself or his wife from coming out, and it has been expected that he would take Mr. Beach's place. Mr. Kernan is in town, and no arrangement could be made for Mr. Beach to be present to-day, but he can be here to-morrow, and the witnesses that we might have prepared, or hoped to prepare, to fill up the time to-day we are unable to bring forward. Some of our witnesses are out of town, and, not being able to make preparations for their examination, we want the conclusion of Mr. Tracy's testimony, which, we supposed, would take some time. We can occupy a little time with a single witness, and Mr. Beach stated to your Honor yesterday that for personal reasons the cross-examination of Mr. Tracy had been committed to him, and we should think on our part that it is very reasonable, in view of the matter, that we should then wait Mr. Beach's return. That will be for you to determine, of course.

The Court—We shall take whatever course the counsel wish on the subject.

Mr. Evarts—Very well, Sir.

Mr. Morris—It is proper, if your Honor please, that I should state that at the very commencement of this trial we had assigned the different branches of the labor to different counsel. While Mr. Fullerton was to take charge particularly of the examination of witnesses and their cross-examination, at a very early stage of this trial, it was intimated that a contingency might arise in which Mr. Tracy might be a witness, and Mr. Fullerton at once said that he could not cross-examine Mr. Tracy, and it was then arranged that Mr. Beach should cross-examine Mr. Tracy, and that has been the arrangement during the entire trial.

The Court—Well, I can appreciate that. Proceed, gentlemen.

TESTIMONY OF J. FRANCIS ST. GEORGE.

J. Francis St. George examined by Mr. Hill.

Q.—Mr. St. George, where do you reside? A.—In Brooklyn, Sir.

Q.—How long have you resided in Brooklyn? A.—All my life, Sir—for the last thirty-two years.

Q.—What is your employment or business now? A.—I am a journalist by profession.

Q.—How long have you been a journalist, or connected with the newspapers? A.—For the last fifteen or seventeen years.

Q.—Were you connected with any newspaper published in the City of New-York in December, 1871? If so state what it was. A.—Yes, Sir; the New-York *Standard*.

Q.—In what capacity, Mr. St. George? A.—Well, I was a general utility man on the literary staff of the paper.

Q.—Were you detailed, or did you, in point of fact, make any observations of the Commune procession? A.—Yes, Sir; I was detailed by the managing editor to write up that procession.

Q.—And were you out with the procession most of the day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Saw it while it was in line? A.—Yes, Sir; I was present at its formation and remained with it until it was dismissed.

Q.—Please give the line of march of that procession? A.—The line of march formed somewhere in the vicinity of the Cooper Institute, down Bowery to Great Jones street, up Great Jones street to Broadway, down Broadway to Waverley place, or up Broadway to Waverley place, down Waverley place to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to the turning point at Thirty-fourth street, down Broadway to Sixth avenue, down Sixth avenue to Fourteenth street, up Fourteenth street to the Lincoln monument, and there they were dispersed.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you immediately, upon making your observations of that procession, prepare an article for the *Standard*? A.—I made my notes as I went along.

Q.—And wrote up the article which was published in the *Standard* the next day? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—The report of the procession? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. St. George, do you know Mr. Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; I have known him.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—I have known him, I guess, for ten years.

Q.—Were you ever associated with him in any journalistic enterprise? A.—No, Sir; I was employed on the *Union* at the time he was editor in chief of the paper.

Q.—How long were you so employed during the time of his— A.—During the time of his editorship.

Q.—And do you recollect to have seen Theodore Tilton in that procession on that day? A.—I do, Sir, distinctly.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you saw him riding or walking? A.—My recollection is that I saw him riding.

Q.—Where was that? A.—That was on Fifth avenue, between Twentieth and Thirty-fourth streets; I made my particular observation of the procession as it entered Fifth avenue and as it gradually got up toward the turning point, and I wished to note the effect it would have upon the residents in that street.

Q.—Now, Sir, who was with Mr. Tilton in the carriage? A.—Well, I recognized Tennie C. Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Was there any one else with him? A.—There was Col. Blood I was told.

Q.—You did not know him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But you knew the other three? A.—I did know them.

Q.—Did you know Col. Ryan? A.—I knew him by sight, but I was not intimate with him.

Q.—Did you see him in that procession? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—State where Col. Ryan was when you saw Mr. Tilton in the carriage? A.—Col. Ryan occupied the first coach.

Q.—Who was with him? A.—O'Donovan Rossa and a Cuban exile.

Q.—Now, Mr. St. George, please to state if you made a memorandum of these two facts? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—With reference to Mr. Tilton and Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull being in one carriage, and Gen. Ryan and O'Donovan Rossa in the other? A.—Yes, Sir; I was very particular about that, and I tried to make it as accurate as I possibly could.

Q.—You stated it in your report the next day? A.—I did, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment.

Mr. Hill—If you don't want to have that you need not have it.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; but I don't want you to tell him that he stated it in his report next day.

Q.—See if that is the file of the *Standard*, and contains your report of that procession? A.—Yes, Sir; I recognize it as mine.

Q.—And that paragraph refers to the matter which I have been examining you about? A.—Yes, Sir; that paragraph—"incidents along the line of march."

Mr. Hill—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. FULLERTON.

Q.—Where did you say the procession formed, Mr. St. George? A.—Somewhere in the vicinity of the Cooper Institute; but my mind is not clear about that.

Q.—How does it happen that your mind is not clear as to that? A.—Things—they were in a kind of confused state; everything was in a turmoil of excitement.

Q.—Do you mean in your head or in the street? A.—In the street; they were likely to confuse.

Q.—How? A.—Everything was in such a condition as would be likely to confuse.

Q.—It seems it did confuse as to your recollection of the facts? A.—No; I generally have a pretty clear head.

Q.—Now, out of that clear head tell us where the procession formed? A.—One portion formed on Fourth street, another portion on Third avenue, in the vicinity of Cooper Institute; I did not take any notes there.

Q.—One moment. Now tell me where it formed? A.—I can't exactly tell that.

Q.—Were you there? A.—I was there.

Q.—Where? A.—Standing near the Cooper Institute.

Q.—When it formed? A.—When the various delegations that were to participate in the parade marched; I did not see its formation until it got up to Fifth avenue; there was where I made my point of observation.

Q.—You did not see it form? A.—I did not; the delegations came into line at various points, I think; I am not positive of that, though; I did not see it formed.

Q.—You did not see it formed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not having seen it you knew nothing about it? A.—I saw the various delegations marching by in that vicinity.

Q.—In what vicinity? A.—Cooper Institute.

Q.—And how early did you go into Fifth avenue? A.—I followed the van of the procession, as I understood, which was the Skidmore Guard, (colored,) a company of militia preceded by bands.

Q.—You marched with them? A.—Yes, Sir; I understood they were to take the head of the procession, and I followed them.

Q.—Did you go into the line of march? A.—I did not; I followed them up to—

Q.—One moment; I know you followed them. Did you get into the line of march with them? A.—No, Sir; I formed one of the sidewalk delegation.

Q.—You walked on the sidewalk? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Until you got to Fifth avenue? A.—I suppose I continued—

Q.—Don't suppose anything unless you did it. A.—Yes, Sir; I continued with them up to Fifteenth street.

Q.—From Fourteenth street? A.—From Waverley place.

Q.—Up to Fifteenth street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go on the sidewalk there? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And composed what delegation? A.—I remained at the head of the procession until I got above the—

Q.—Who formed the head of the procession? A.—The colored troops.

Q.—You stuck to them? A.—I did.

Q.—And up to Fifteenth street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then what did you do? A.—I think the procession—

Q.—What did you do? A.—It was taking shape, and then I made my point of observation to note the incidents and scenes along the line.

Q.—When did you when you made your observation? A.—I started from the procession, and gradually walked back and took a memorandum of the various delegations composing the procession.

Q.—What? A.—Of the various sections participating in the parade.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—From the head of the procession to the lower part.

Q.—To the foot? A.—Yes, Sir; and all the way down I oscillated from one side to the other.

Q.—Don't oscillate here just yet. Did you go to the foot? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And took your minutes as you went down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Theodore Tilton during that observation? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—The first time you walked down the procession? A.—Yes, Sir. That was above Fifteenth street; I could not say at what point. I would say that it was somewhere between Twentieth street and Thirty-fourth street where I made my observations and where I made my notes.

Q.—Where did you start to walk down the procession? A.—I started somewhere above Fifteenth street.

Q.—How far above Fifteenth street? A.—Probably Twentieth street.

Q.—Do you know where you started from? A.—I do not.

Q.—Where were you when you got to the tail of the procession? A.—Pretty near the turning point, at Thirty-fourth street.

Q.—You walked down from Twentieth street and got to Thirty-fourth street? A.—Yes, Sir; I walked down, and of course walked up as I stopped to inquire.

Q.—I understood you to say that at a certain period you started from the head of the procession and walked to the tail of it? A.—I did.

Q.—And you started from Twentieth street and got to the tail of it at Thirty-fourth street by walking down? A.—I did; I can explain to you how I did it.

Q.—I think it will be interesting to know. A.—Well, Sir, there was an Assistant Marshal at the head of each of these sections, and I accosted him and asked him the name—

Q.—I do not want you to tell me what you said. A.—While I was interrogating him as to the number of men under his charge, I walked up with him, then retraced my steps back again until I accosted some one else, and then I would go up again, and then down again, and so on, until the procession finally reached Thirty-fourth street.

Q.—Will you tell me in what part of the procession Theodore Tilton was? A.—He occupied a coach.

Q.—In what part of the procession? A.—He was at the tail end of the procession.

Q.—Then where did you first see him? A.—Between Twentieth street and Thirty-fourth street; I do not know distinctly where.

Q.—Your language on your direct examination was, "My recollection is that I saw him riding." Is that as far as you can go? A.—He was an occupant of a coach.

Q.—No. Is that as far as you can go in stating the fact that he was in a carriage—that it is your recollection that he was in a carriage? A.—I recollect very distinctly that he was in a carriage.

Q.—Do you swear positively that he was in a carriage? A.—Yes, Sir, I do.

Q.—Do you know who was in the carriage with him? A.—Yes. Sir; I recognized Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Were they both in with him? A.—Yes, and there was one other occupant of the coach.

Q.—Didn't you know Miss Claflin? A.—I did; I knew both of those ladies.

Q.—And Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They were in the carriage with Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You swear to that positively? A.—I do.

Q.—Who else was in the carriage? A.—Col. Blood, as I learned upon inquiry; I did not know him, though.

Q.—Have you seen him since? A.—I never have; I would not recognize him.

Q.—Had you ever seen the man before that day? A.—I had not; never.

Q.—Where was it that you saw Gen. Ryan? A.—I saw Gen. Ryan, and took particular notice of him; he occupied the first coach at the tail end of the procession.

Q.—How many coaches were there? A.—I could not state.

Q.—Did you see more than two? A.—I could not state how many there were; my report says that there were more.

Q.—I wish that you would leave that report out; I have no doubt that it is a very interesting article, but we do not want to hear it now. Can you tell me whether there were more than two coaches? A.—I cannot.

Q.—What do you mean by a coach? A.—An open barouche.

Q.—Then these people were riding in an open barouche, were they? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you do not remember but two? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you see any other noted individuals in that procession on that day? A.—I saw a number, yes, Sir; but I do not remember their names.

Q.—You cannot recall their names now? A.—No, Sir; I saw a number prominently identified with the labor movement, and with the International movement.

Q.—But you cannot tell whether any other individuals were riding in carriages that day other than those whom you have named? A.—No, Sir; I cannot. I recognized in the first carriage only Gen. Ryan and O'Donovan Rossa.

Q.—They were in the first carriage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton was in the second carriage? A.—I would not say the second positively, but he was in another coach.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton more than once on that day? A.—I did; I saw him again on Sixth avenue.

Q.—In what part of Sixth avenue? A.—I could not say in what part. From Fourteenth street to Thirty-fourth street; I would not like to say in what part.

Q.—Where was he then? A.—He was the occupant of a coach still.

Q.—Who were with him then? A.—The same ladies; the same occupants.

Q.—Did you see him more than twice? A.—I did not. My attention was drawn from that to other portions of the procession.

Q.—You only saw him twice, then? A.—Only twice.

Q.—Did you see Gen. Ryan more than once? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him twice.

Q.—Did you see him again when you saw Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—And were the same persons in the carriage with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you write out your notes? A.—I just jotted down—

Q.—Did you write out your notes? A.—I did not write out my notes there; I merely jotted down memoranda.

Q.—I did not ask you whether you wrote them out there. Did you write them out at all? A.—I did.

Q.—Where? A.—At the office of the *Standard*.

Q.—Did any one assist you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And the article was published as you wrote it? A.—It was.

Q.—How long after you took those notes before you wrote them out? A.—Probably two hours, I think.

Q.—After you took the notes? A.—After I took the notes.

Q.—Have you got the original notes? A.—I have not.

Q.—What became of them? A.—They were destroyed immediately after the preparation of the article.

Q.—Did you destroy them? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—How intimately were you acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—I never was intimately acquainted with him; I never conversed with him but a few times in my life; I do not know that he would recognize me.

Q.—Had you a speaking acquaintance with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What was your position on the *Union* while he was editor? A.—I was in the mechanical department of the *Union* at that time, but frequently wrote articles.

Q.—Tell me what your position was? A.—I was a compositor at that time.

Q.—In the office? A.—Yes; but I frequently wrote for the paper at that time.

Q.—How intimately were you acquainted with Gen. Ryan? A.—I was not intimately acquainted with him; I only knew him by sight.

Q.—Had you a speaking acquaintance with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—To whom did you communicate this fact? A.—Which fact?

Q.—The facts that you have testified to. A.—I did not communicate them to any one until I was called upon in relation to the matter, and I was subpœnaed. I do not know how the information was obtained that I wrote that article.

Q.—When were you subpœnaed? A.—On Saturday last.

Q.—You did not communicate to any one the facts that you have stated? A.—I did not; I had not the remotest idea of ever appearing in this court room.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

Mr. Hill—I offer to read in evidence from the *Standard* the paragraph relating to this matter of which the witness has been speaking.

Mr. Morris—We object to that.

Mr. Hill—It is an article written from notes made at the time.

Judge Neilson—A witness, on an examination, has a right to use his notes, by referring to them to refresh his recollection; but that is the extent of it. It is a cardinal rule of evidence that no witness can be allowed to say that he has heretofore made the same statement that he makes now, by way of corroborating what he now states. If counsel consent, you can read it.

Mr. Hill—Does your Honor rule it out?

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The arrangement of our testimony does not permit us to offer any one else in place of Mr. Tracy.

Judge Neilson—Then what shall we do, gentlemen? Shall we adjourn?

Mr. Evarts—I have already intimated to your Honor that I think that would be the better way.

Judge Neilson (to the jury)—Please get ready to retire, gentlemen. Please attend to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The court then adjourned.

A RUTGERS COLLEGE BANQUET.

A meeting of the graduates of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., was called yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the office of Gen. George H. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port, at the Custom House, for the purpose of organizing an alumni association for New-York and vicinity. At the hour named, the number present was so great that it was found that Gen. Sharpe's office was too small, and Gen. Arthur, the Collector of the Port, tendered his office, the largest room in the Custom House, for their use. The meeting was organized by the election of Judge Richard L. Larremore, President, and L. Lafin Kellogg, Secretary. It was then proposed that an annual social gathering and banquet should be held by the association in this City. Dr. William H. Campbell, President of the college, and several of the Professors who were present, made short addresses, expressing their approval of, and hearty concurrence in, the movement. Addresses were also made by Gen. Sharpe, Mr. Charles Mathews, Hon. Charles H. Winfield, Dr. Van Clief, and several others. It was resolved to hold the first annual meeting and dinner about the middle of May, and a Committee of Arrangements was appointed for that purpose. Letters from Hon. T. F. Westbrook, Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York; Hon. Jonathan Dixon, Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York; Dr. Joachim Eimendorf, and others, were received, expressing regret at their inability to attend. Among those present were Rev. Drs. Suydam, Shepard, Tex Eyck, Hon. A. J. Garretson, Judge U. S. Bents, Robert J. Hopper, H. W. Bookstaver, G. V. N. Baldwin, Dr. Coert Du Bois, Augustus Floyd, and R. S. Wynkoop.

LAW REPORTS.

BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

THE CONDUCTING OF CREDITORS' MEETINGS—FORMS OF PROCEDURE IN COMPOSITION CASES.

Samuel Holmes and Lazarus Lissberger, alleged bankrupts, were copartners. One of them filed a petition in bankruptcy on behalf of himself and against his copartner for the adjudication of both of them as bankrupts, in respect of their copartnership debts and of the individual debts of each. There has been no adjudication of bankruptcy, but both of the copartners have united in an application under which proceedings for a composition are pending. A first meeting of creditors having been called by Judge Blatchford, to be held at the office of the Clerk of the court, and the creditors having assembled, the Deputy Clerk held and presided at the meeting. One of the alleged bankrupts was present, and was under examination by a creditor, who raised the point before the Deputy Clerk that under General Order No. 36 a Register should hold and preside at the meeting, and this point was certified to Judge Blatchford for decision.

Judge Blatchford yesterday gave an elaborate decision, holding that, as General Order No. 36 was prospective in its character and had not been promulgated until after the present proceedings had been begun, it did not apply in this case, but that in future cases its provisions must be observed. Judge Blatchford, in concluding his decision, makes the following important observations in relation to questions of practice suggested by the case under consideration:

"In view of establishing the practice in proceedings for composition, it is proper for me to say that the petition for a composition ought, in order to be in compliance with General Order No. 36, to set forth not merely the fact that a composition has been proposed by the debtor or bankrupt, but also the nature and terms of the proposed composition, and the belief that such proposed composition will be accepted by two-thirds in number and one-half in value of all the creditors of the debtor or bankrupt, in satisfaction of the debts due from such debtor or bankrupt. The practice heretofore established in this district, of having a second meeting of creditors called by notice, for the purpose of inquiring whether the resolution for composition has been passed and confirmed in the manner required by the statute, will continue to be observed, and such second meeting will be held and presided over by the Register designated to hold the first meeting. The forms heretofore used for the three orders and the two reports will continue to be used with the necessary change in the first order, to recite the contents of the petition, in the particular before mentioned."

THE UNITED TAILORS ENJOINED.

Argument was heard yesterday, before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in response to an order to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be continued in force against Henry Grantz and twenty-two of his associates, who belong to what is called the United Tailors' Association. The temporary injunction was issued at the suit of Augustus F. Muller, a merchant tailor, doing business on East Fourteenth street. In his complaint Mr. Muller charges that the defendants were formerly employed by him and struck for higher wages, which he refused to pay; that he then employed other workmen, but the defendants, with a view to prevent the new men from working for him, have been accustomed to linger around his place of business in groups, and by persuasion, threats, and to some extent violence, have endeavored to intimidate, and in some instances have succeeded in so far intimidating them that they have either refused to take his work or have returned it to him in an unfinished state. This, he claims, is an infringement of his right to pursue his business, has tended to his pecuniary injury to the extent of $5,000, and is such an unauthorized course of conduct as the court should continue to restrain by injunction.

In opposition it was argued that even if the defendants had committed the acts charged against them by the plaintiff, it constituted only a trespass, for which a civil suit would lie for damages, or a conspiracy, which might be prosecuted criminally; and in either aspect, plaintiff having a means of redress at law, it was improper to have the equitable powers of the court to interfere by way of injunction.

In response to this it was argued on behalf of plaintiff that his remedies at law constituted no effective redress for the personal annoyance and pecuniary loss which he had sustained and was likely to sustain in the future, by reason of the acts of defendants, and that his rights could be protected only by a continuance of the injunction.

Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

William Hildreth Field for plaintiff; C. A. Runkle and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer for defendants.

A STRANGE CASE OF POISONING.

Jacob Peterson, a colored man, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, and committed for examination, charged with attempting to poison his wife and their servant girl, Eliza Randall. The wife did not appear in court, but the following affidavit was made by the servant girl:

"I live as servant-maid with Mr. Peterson and his wife. A few days ago they quarreled, and Mrs. Peterson threatened to leave her husband; whereupon he said, 'If you ever leave me you will not live six months.' On Monday morning I made the tea as usual for breakfast. The tea and sugar used were kept in an open closet. Mrs. Peterson was sick that morning and would not drink any tea, and Mr. Peterson, although apparently quite well, would not take any tea either. I drank a couple of cups of the tea, and shortly afterward was taken very sick and vomited. Finding myself getting worse, I called in Dr. Broughton, of No. 495 Broome street, and he said that I was poisoned."

The affidavit of Dr. Broughton was next taken, in which he states that he found the girl Eliza Randall suffering very much; in fact, almost unconscious. Her symptoms were those of a person who had taken poison; he administered an emetic and several antidotes, and she recovered; he also made an examination of the dry tea, and found it contained crystals of oxalic acid, which is a most deadly poison.

A strange part of the affair is that, while the girl was suffering, some one destroyed all the dry tea and sugar which was in the cupboard, and as no person except Peterson was on the premises, suspicion strongly points to him. A very small portion only of the tea was recovered, and Judge Otterbourg proposes to have it analyzed by a competent chemist. Peterson denied his guilt, but the Judge decided to hold him for examination.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLING CONSPIRACY.

On Dec. 19, 1874, it was noticed that considerable quantities of goods were being removed from the store of J. E. Weir, dry goods merchant, No. 435 Grand street, to one of the stores of Rouss, Bell & Co., auctioneers, of this City, Brooklyn, and Newark, Jersey. On the following Monday Weir disappeared, and his stock was sold out by the Sheriff. Shortly afterward it was discovered that Weir, although without capital, had fraudulently obtained from several merchants in the City goods valued at between $40,000 and $50,000, and that Weir and Rouss, of Rouss, Bell & Co., were old friends, and that Weir's job to obtain goods by false pretenses had been suggested and operated by Rouss. Weir was subsequently arrested in Philadelphia, under the name of John Elliott, and on being brought to this City, admitted his guilt, stated that he had given Rouss fraudulent confessed judgments, and that the greater portion of the goods obtained by him had been sold by Rouss, on whose suggestions he acted. Quantities of the goods fraudulently obtained by Weir were discovered in the stores of Rouss, Bell & Co., and an indictment for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods was yesterday found against Charles B. Rouss and William J. Bell. The accused were arrested by Officer Miller, of the Fire Marshal's office, and brought to the District Attorney's office, where they were committed to the Tombs without bail.

A BOARDING-HOUSE SWINDLER.

On March 17 Patrick Burns arrived in this City from Ireland and put up at the emigrant boarding-house of James N. Callahan, No. 105 Washington street. Next day Burns intrusted Callahan with seventy-eight English sovereigns, which he wished to have exchanged. Callahan exchanged the gold at Scully's office, No. 3 Battery place, receiving in return $433 68 in currency, and went to Philadelphia. Meantime Burns made a complaint and Callahan was indicted for grand larceny and brought to this City under arrest by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Callahan was placed on trial by District Attorney Nolan and found guilty of grand larceny. By direction of the Recorder the prisoner was remanded until Friday for sentence.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 27.—The following decisions were handed down to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Motion denied without costs.—Hoppaugh vs. Struble.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.—Schaley vs. Mumford; Ball vs. Dagg.

Appeal dismissed with costs.—Williams vs. Montgomery; In the reopening and widening of Hudson avenue.

Order affirmed with costs.—The People ex rel. Little vs. Willsea; People ex rel. Maun vs. Mott; Elwanger vs. Fish; White vs. Livingston.

Order granting new trial reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.—Blanchard vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.

Judgment of General Term affirmed with costs.—Higgins vs. Delaware and C. Railroad Company.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff on stipulation with costs.—Cole vs. Mann.

Judgment affirmed with costs.—Booth vs. The Spuyten Duyvil Rolling-mill Company; Teed vs. Morton; Moores vs. Lant; Gates vs. Beecher; Adams vs. Mills; Osborn vs. Gauts; Brundage vs. Brundage; Dalrymple vs. Hillenbrand; Burtness vs. Hubbard; Jones vs. Hammill.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Mace.—The application cannot be granted on the Referee's testimony before himself. The attorneys should not have asked for the appointment of a Referee who was their main witness. The order of Referee must be vacated, and the petition referred to the Hon. Murray Hoffman.

The Manhattan Metal and Chemical Company, Bassford vs. Bassford.—Granted.

In the matter of Segelken.—Report confirmed and order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The People ex rel. Hogan vs. Flynn.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Hirsch vs. Newman.—Pleadings wanted.

Holtz vs. Schmidt et al.—Motion granted, and James C. Spencer appointed Referee.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, April 27.

MOTIONS.

John Devlin, respondent, vs. George D. Crary et al., appellants.—Motion to vacate stay of proceedings. Jesse Johnson for motion; E. T. Wood opposed. The court took the papers.

The People vs. Sammis.—Motion to dismiss the appeal; on motion of Charles S. Fairchild, of counsel, and on consent, appeal dismissed.

William T. Post, respondent, vs. Flavel H. Doremus, appellant.—Motion to correct the decision of this court. N. C. Monk for motion; C. M. Marsh opposed. The court took the papers.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 307.—*In re the petition of Richard Williamson, Jr., to vacate an assessment.*—Argued by E. O. Andrews, of counsel for appellant, and by William Barnes for respondent.

No. 254.—*Dudley R. Terrett et al., appellants, vs. James Crombie et al., respondents.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellants, and by James Mott for respondents.

No. 325.—*Altagracia C. de Llamosas, respondent, vs. Antonio Llamosas, appellant.*—Submitted.

No. 321.—*In re Richard B. Kelly, &c.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by W. H. Arnoux for respondent.

No. 157.—*John Mahoney, appellant, vs. August Belmont et al., respondents,* and No. 158, *Same vs. Same.*—Argued by S. Jones, of counsel for appellant, and by W. W. McFarland for respondent.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

No. 218.—*Wells vs. Miller.*—Submitted.

COURT NOTES.

The trial of Lawrence Noonan, one of the men implicated in the Adams Express robbery, was begun before Recorder Hackett in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The evidence for the prosecution, presented by District Attorney Russell, did not differ materially from that published in THE TIMES on the trial of Haurey.

In the suit of Wesley C. Miller, to recover salary as Secretary of the new Court-house Commissioners, Judge Robinson, of the Court of Common Pleas, has decided that it is not a County claim, and that the Controller is not bound to pay it out of any funds appropriated to the use of the Commissioners. The Secretary must look to the Commissioners for his pay.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, a verdict was rendered in favor of Thomas F. Shackey and against Jean J. Torillon for $7,000. The suit was brought to recover damages for the failure of the defendant to carry out a contract for the purchase of three houses on Seventy-eighth street, near Third avenue, for the sum of $140,000.

The will of James Lee, a well-known local Republican politician, has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings. Mr. Lee was successively a Deputy Marshal under United States Marshal Murray, a Deputy Provost Marshal in New-Orleans, a bounty agent in this City, and an Inspector of Boats. He leaves his estate, valued at about $50,000, to his widow, Sarah, his daughters Sarah and Mary, and his son James, to be equally divided among them.

In the marine insurance suit of H. W. Hubbell against the Great Western Insurance Company, on trial for several days past before Judge Van Vorst in Circuit Court, in New-York, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, a verdict was rendered yesterday in favor of plaintiff for $25,107 66. The amount of the verdict was for freight money on a portion of the cargo of the ship Arctic, wrecked near Long Branch a few years since, which cargo had been abandoned to the company, and of which plaintiff was owner.

A motion was to have been heard yesterday, before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus to compel the village of Fort Edward to raise $20,000 on its bonds and pay over to the contractors for the construction of the Glen's Falls Railroad. The raising of the money was authorized by an act passed in 1867. The motion was adjourned over indefinitely, it being claimed by Mr. Francis Kernan, on behalf of defendant, that the bonding was not authorized by a majority of all the tax-payers, as required by statute, and Mr. Beach, who appeared for plaintiffs, desiring time to investigate that defense.

At midday on Monday Peter Smith, alias Breckenridge, violently assaulted Mrs. Ellen Bishop, of Brooklyn, while she was walking on Eighteenth street, in this City, and robbed her of a pocket-book containing $100. The desperado was arrested and taken before a Magistrate. Chief Clerk Clark, of the District Attorney's Office, had Smith indicted immediately, and yesterday he was arraigned in the General Sessions Court. The prisoner announced his willingness to plead to larceny from the person, but declined to plead to the offense for which he had been indicted. District Attorney Nolan would accept no plea less than that of highway robbery, and Recorder Hackett directed the case to be placed on to-day's calendar for trial.

Commissioner Osborn and Assistant District Attorney Purdy are confident that the man held for the Grand Jury on Monday for having counterfeit check stamps in his possession, with intent to utter the same, is the same one who, under the name of Daniel D. Wright, was charged before Commissioner Osborn with a similar offense in 1873, but was discharged on a technicality interposed by ex-District Attorney Garvin, his counsel, who is also the counsel for the man held on Monday. This man, when arrested, gave his name as Thomas Betts, after having gone under the alias of Charles Thompson. He afterward said that his name was Charles J. Sprague, and then that it was Charles I. Sprague, under which name he was committed.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

On April 2 Ida Berger robbed Edward Hiller of $123, in a house on the Bowery, and escaped. She was arrested on Monday night by Detective Sullivan, of the Tenth Precinct, on Division street, near Bayard. At the Essex Market Police Court Justice Bixby held her in $1,000 bail for trial.

On Monday night the grocery store of P. D. Haight, No. 590 Washington street, was broken open and seven hams were stolen. Early on Tuesday morning Officer Whelan, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, met George Ross in Washington street with the hams in his possession, and arrested him. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Otterbourg held him in $2,000 bail for trial on a charge of burglary.

Alfred Palmer and Alfred Ashcroft, who were arrested on Saturday on a charge of robbing the residence of Michael Bly, at No. 1,032 First avenue, were held for trial yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court. Additional complaints were made against them, charging Ashcroft with attempting to shoot Officer Dickson, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and charging Palmer with breaking into and robbing the premises No. 1,034 Third avenue, owned by Charles Kraemer.

The following liquor dealers were arrested and held to answer by Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, charged with selling liquors without license: Michael Garvey, No. 554 Greenwich street; Ida Thompson, No. 56 South Fifth avenue; Stephen Byrnes, No. 25 Jones street; Peter Curran, No. 162 West Fourth street; Frederick Dempworth, No. 210 Sullivan street; E. Kean, No. 21 West Fourth street, and Michael Cooney, No. 515 Tenth avenue.

As Henry Ludwig, a guest at French's Hotel, was going along Chambers street, about 10:30 o'clock on Monday night, he was accosted by three men, one of whom asked him for some money. He gave him eight cents, when the man seized him by the arm and held him, while another of the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5000 N.J. Cen.conv..118½ | 100 Harlem.....133
3000 N.W.Con.c.g.bs. 86½ | 100 A. & Pac. Tel. b3. 26¾
6000 do.....b. 86¾ | 3000 Union Pacific..77½
100 Western Un. s3.. 77⅝ | 400 do.....b3. 77⅝
100 do.....c. 77¾ | 4800 do.....b3. 77⅞
100 do.....s3. 77¾ | 1800 do.....s3. 77¼
200 do.....s3. 77¾ | 500 do.....b3. 77¼
1200 do.....c. 77⅞ | 1200 North-western.. 41⅞
50 do.....b. 78 | 600 do.....b. 41⅞
700 do.....b3. 77⅞ | 900 do.....b. 41¾
1200 Pacific Mail..... 45⅜ | 200 do.....c. 41¾
2800 do.....b. 45⅝ | 100 New-Jersey Cen..116¼
2500 do.....b. 45⅜ | 100 do.....117¼
800 do.....c. 45⅝ | 50 North-west'n Pf.. 54½
400 do.....b. 45⅝ | 200 do.....54
1900 do.....b3. 45⅝ | 30 do.....53¾
2000 N.Y.C.&Hudson..102⅝ | 100 do.....54¼
700 do.....102¾ | 500 Tol. & Wabash.. 15⅝
1000 do.....103 | 100 do.....b. 15⅞
100 do.....103⅜ | 200 do.....b. 15⅝
600 Rock Island.....103½ | 200 do.....b. 15⅞
1200 do.....103⅝ | 100 do.....s3. 15⅞
100 Erie Railway.....30½ | 400 Kansas Pacific.. 25
900 do.....30⅞ | 50 do..... 25⅛
1200 do.....s3. 30⅞ | 500 Ohio & Miss..... 27¼
1000 do.....b3. 31 | 2200 N.J. Southern 5
100 Panama.....165 | 200 Pac. R. of Mo.... 52½
100 do.....164 | 100 do..... 52⅝
100 do.....164½ | 150 do..... 53
200 do.....164¾ | 200 do.....b. 52⅞
200 do.....165 | 100 do.....b. 53
100 Lake Shore..... 70½ | 550 do..... 53⅛
300 do.....70¾ | 100 do.....53¾
1000 do.....70⅞ | 100 do.....b30. 54
1600 do.....s3. 70⅜ | 150 do..... 53⅝
1500 do.....s3. 70½ | 300 St. L. & Kan. C.. 42¼
1400 do.....70⅜ | 200 do..... 42⅝
2000 do.....70⅝ | 100 Atlantic & Pac.P. 16⅜
800 do.....70⅝ | 500 do.....b. 16¾
500 do.....b5. 70⅝ | 100 do.....b. 16¼
200 do.....70⅝ | 100 do.....b. 16⅜
200 do.....b3. 70⅝ | 100 St. Paul..... 36½
1700 do.....b3. 70⅝ | 100 do..... 36¾
200 do.....c. 70⅝ | 100 do..... 36½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 North-west.1st. 99¾ | 3400 Lake Shore..... 70⅜
6,000 Mich. Cen.7s.105¼ | 1000 do..... 70⅝
10,000 N.J.Cen.Conv.115 | 400 Union Pacific.... 77⅞
10,000 C.C.& I.C.2d. 19¾ | 4100 do..... 77½
2,000 North-west'n Con.Cup.G.B. 86½ | 700 do..... 77⅜
200 Del. & Hudson Can. 121½ | 300 do.....b3. 77⅜
300 Atl. & Pac. Tel.. 26⅞ | 1000 do.....b3. 77⅜
600 do..... 27 | 300 do..... 77⅝
4700 Western Un. s3. 78¾ | 700 do..... 77¾
200 do.....c. 78⅜ | 300 do..... 77¾
4200 do.....c. 78⅝ | 200 do.....c. 78
5500 do.....c. 78⅝ | 200 do.....b. 78¼
4400 do.....c. 78¾ | 14 Pittsburg..... 94½
800 do.....b3. 78⅝ | 100 do..... 92½
200 do.....c. 78¾ | 100 Illinois Cen..... 105½
6700 do.....c. 78¾ | 50 North-western.. 41⅝
700 do.....b3. 79 | 100 do..... 42
200 do.....c. 78⅞ | 100 do.....b. 42⅛
6600 do.....c. 79 | 100 do.....s3. 42
9100 do.....c. 79 | 30 do.....c. 42⅜
4800 do.....c. 79⅛ | 30 do.....c. 42⅝
1500 do.....c. 79¼ | 600 do.....c. 42⅜
100 United States Ex. 66 | 300 do..... 42½
2500 Pacific Mail..... 45¾ | 100 New-Jersey..... 130
700 do.....s3. 45⅜ | 300 St. Paul..... 36¾
1300 do.....45¾ | 200 do.....b3. 37⅛
100 do.....45⅝ | 100 Tol. & Wab..s3. 16
200 N. Y. C. & Hud..104⅞ | 100 do..... 16¼
100 do.....c.104⅞ | 100 Del., Lac. & Wes..122½
500 Erie Railway.... 31 | 600 do..... 123
200 do.....30⅞ | 400 do.....123¼
800 do.....b3. 31 | 37 Chic. & Alton Scr..102
100 do..... 31⅛ | 500 Ohio & Miss..b3. 27⅛
100 Mich. Central..... 74 | 200 Kansas Pacific..s3 25¼
50 Harlem..... 134 | 400 Atl. & Pac. Tel.. 26⅞
500 do..... 135 | 100 do.....b3. 17
100 do.....136 | 200 do.....s3. 17
4300 Rock Island..b3.104⅝ | 700 do.....s3. 17¼
700 do.....104⅝ | 300 Pac. R. of Mo.b3. 54
4100 do.....104⅜ | 300 do..... 54¼
1500 do.....104⅝ | 300 do..... 54⅜
200 do.....104⅝ | 200 N.J. Southern.s3. 5

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1117½ | $25000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R.....112 116
5000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....121 | 10000 U. S. 5s '81 R.....c. 117¼
5000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....123 | 10000 U. S. 5s '81 R.....b.c. 115¾
10100 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....c. 121¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 50½ | 700 N.Y.C & H.b.c. s3. 105
6,000 Tenn. 6s, N.S., to yesterday s 50 | 300 do..... 104⅞
100 do..... 105
100 do..... 104⅝
2,000 T. 6s, o. x c.. 51 | 500 do.....b3. 104½
10,000 Mo. 6s, Long Bds.....b. c. 100⅜ | 1800 do..... 104¼
6 do..... 104⅜
10,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s...b. c. 69 | 600 do..... 104⅝
40 do..... 104⅜
15,000 L. 4th b.c. 93 | 97 do..... 104⅝
5,000 L., H. & R. 1st 2d 93¾ | 500 do..... 104¾
5,000 do.....c. 93¾ | 500 do.....b3. 77½
5,000 do.....b. c. 93¾ | 1600 Erie Rail'y.b. c. 31
5,000 do.....c. 93¾ | 1500 do.....b3. 31
15,000 do.....b. c. 93⅝ | 100 Panama.....b. c. 165
15,000 L. 4th b.c. 93½ | 100 do..... 165
5,000 L., H. & R. 1st 93¾ | 100 do..... 164½
10,000 do.....c. 93¾ | 100 do..... 164¾
10,000 C. Pac. S. F. 93¾ | 100 do..... 165
5,000 do.....b. c. 93¾ | 100 do..... 165¼
14,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 106 | 2900 U. Pacific....b. c. 78¼
5,000 C. & N.W.con. 7s.....b. c. 78⅛
400 do..... 78⅜
9,000 D. & H. c. 7s '94. 106¾ | 1600 do..... 104⅜
2,000 A. & T. H. b. c. 80 | 200 do..... 104⅜
13 Am. Ex. Bk. ex d. 116 | 1800 do..... 104⅝
17 Bank of Republic.. 116 | 100 do.....b3. 104⅝
35 Fourth N. Bk. b. c. 98⅝ | 900 do..... 104⅜
200 Canton Company. 72 | 100 do.....s3. 104¼
200 Consoln Coal.... 47 | 900 do.....b3. 104⅜
100 Quicksilver pf.... 29 | 100 do.....104¼
100 W. U. T....b. c. 77⅜ | 400 do.....s3. 104⅜
200 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 100 T., W. & W. b. c. c. 16¼
400 do.....b3. 77⅜ | 130 New-Jersey Cen. 119
1700 do..... 77⅝ | 100 do..... 119¼
1200 do..... 78⅛ | 415 do..... 120
400 do.....s3. 78 | 100 do.....b. c. 118⅜
1400 do..... 78¼ | 100 do.....b3. 118
4400 do..... 78¼ | 10 do.....b3. 118⅜
100 Del. & Hud. Canal. 121 | 100 do.....s3. 118⅜
100 do.....b. c. 121⅛ | 100 C., M. & St.P. b. c. 36⅝
100 Atl. & P. T....b. c. 26⅝ | 100 do..... 36¾
100 do..... 26⅞ | 25 Second Avenue..... 70
50 Adams Express. 102½ | 100 Del., Lack. & W. 123
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 45⅜ | 100 do..... 122
100 do..... 45⅝ | 200 do..... 121¾
1650 do..... 45⅜ | 100 do..... 121¾
1300 do..... 45¼ | 100 do..... 122
200 do..... 45⅛ | 200 do.....b. 122⅛
5100 do.....c. 45⅝ | 5 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 55
1100 do.....s3. 45⅛ | 200 do..... 54
800 do..... 45 | 10 do..... 53¾
200 do..... 45¼ | 100 do..... 53¾
1700 do..... 45⅛ | 200 Atl. & P. Pf.b. c. 63
100 do.....b3. 45⅜ | 700 do..... 163¾
100 United States Ex. 67¼ | 600 do..... 167
100 do.....b. c. 67 | 100 Mor. & E.C.b. c. 109¾
100 do..... 66¾ | 22 P., Ft. W. & C. G.b. c. 97¾
10 do..... 57¼ | 200 H. & St. J....b. c. 25½
200 do..... 56 | 200 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 80
100 do.....s3. 56 | 50 Kansas P....b. c. 25¾
19 American Ex..... 64½ | 200 do..... 26
1100 Ohio & M....b. c. 27¾ | 30 New-Jersey..... 130
200 do..... 27¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 North-west.1st. 99¾ | 3400 Lake Shore..... 70⅜
6,000 Mich. Cen.7s.105¼ | 1000 do..... 70⅝
10,000 N.J.Cen.Conv.115 | 400 Union Pacific.... 77⅞
10,000 C.C.& I.C.2d. 19¾ | 4100 do..... 77½
2,000 North-west'n Con.Cup.G.B. 86½ | 700 do..... 77⅜
200 Del. & Hudson Can. 121½ | 300 do.....b3. 77⅜
300 Atl. & Pac. Tel.. 26⅞ | 1000 do..... 77⅜
600 do..... 27 | 300 do..... 77⅝
4700 Western Un. s3. 78¾ | 700 do..... 77¾
200 do.....c. 78⅜ | 300 do..... 77¾
4200 do.....c. 78⅝ | 200 do.....c. 78
5500 do.....c. 78⅝ | 200 do.....b. 78¼
4400 do.....c. 78¾ | 14 Pittsburg..... 94½
800 do.....b3. 78⅝ | 100 do..... 92½
200 do.....c. 78¾ | 100 Illinois Cen..... 105½
6700 do.....c. 78¾ | 50 North-western.. 41⅝
700 do.....b3. 79 | 100 do..... 42
200 do.....c. 78⅞ | 100 do.....b. 42⅛
6600 do.....c. 79 | 100 do.....s3. 42
9100 do.....c. 79 | 30 do.....c. 42⅜
4800 do.....c. 79⅛ | 30 do.....c. 42⅝
1500 do.....c. 79¼ | 600 do.....c. 42⅜
100 United States Ex. 66 | 300 do..... 42½
2500 Pacific Mail..... 45¾ | 100 New-Jersey..... 130
700 do.....s3. 45⅜ | 300 St. Paul..... 36¾
1300 do.....45¼ | 200 do.....b3. 37⅛
100 do.....45⅛ | 100 Tol. & Wab..s3. 16
200 N. Y. C. & Hud..104⅞ | 100 do..... 16¼
100 do.....c.104⅞ | 100 Del., Lac. & Wes..122½
500 Erie Railway.... 31 | 600 do..... 123
200 do.....30⅞ | 400 do.....123¼
800 do.....b3. 31 | 37 Chic. & Alton Scr..102
100 do..... 31⅛ | 500 Ohio & Miss..b3. 27⅛
100 Mich. Central..... 74 | 200 Kansas Pacific..s3 25¼
50 Harlem..... 134 | 400 Atl. & Pac. Tel.. 26⅞
500 do..... 135 | 100 do.....b3. 17
100 do.....136 | 200 do.....s3. 17
4300 Rock Island..b3.104⅝ | 700 do.....s3. 17¼
700 do.....104⅝ | 300 Pac. R. of Mo.b3. 54
4100 do.....104⅜ | 300 do..... 54¼
1500 do.....104⅝ | 300 do..... 54⅜
200 do.....104⅝ | 200 N.J. Southern.s3. 5

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.....b. c. 123¾ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....122⅞
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '66, new...b.c. 121⅞ | 40,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.....117⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 H. & N 1st b.c. 45 | 200 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c. b3 105
15,000 C. P. 1st, S.J.B. 93½ | 25 do..... 104⅜
5,000 do.....93⅝ | 200 do..... 104⅞
5,000 C. Pac. Gds. b.c. 103 | 100 Erie Rail'y.....c. 31
1,000 West. Pac. bds. 98 | 1200 do.....s3. 31⅛
5,000 U. Pac. S. F'd.. 92⅝ | 600 do.....b3. 31
10,000 do.....93¾ | 100 Ill. Central.....100
2,000 O. & S. W. 2d. 78½ | 100 do.....c. 41¾
2900 U. Pacific....b. c. 78¼
15,000 C. & N.W.con. 7s.....b. c. 104
5,000 do.....b. 104
2,000 C. & T. H. b. c. 80 | 200 do..... 104⅞
7,000 St. L. & I.M. 2d. 55 | 1200 do.....s3. 31⅜
1,000 T., W. & W. 1st. West. Div.... 55 | 100 C. & R. I....b. c. 118
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 56½ | 400 do.....b3. 104⅛
2,000 G. W. 1st. '88. 79¾ | 2000 do.....104⅛
2,000 do. West. 2d..... 50 | 500 do.....104⅜
9,000 D. & H. c. 7s. '94. 106¾ | 1600 do.....104⅜
2,000 A. & T. H. b. c. 80 | 200 do.....104⅜
13 Am. Ex. Bk. ex d. 116 | 1800 do.....104⅜
17 Bank of Republic.. 116 | 100 do.....b3. 104⅜
35 Fourth N. Bk. b. c. 98⅝ | 900 do.....104⅜
200 Canton Company. 72 | 100 do.....s3. 104⅛
200 Consoln Coal.... 47 | 900 do.....b3. 104⅜
100 Quicksilver pf.... 29 | 100 do.....104⅛
100 W. U. T....b. c. 77⅜ | 400 do.....s3. 104⅜
200 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 100 T., W. & W. b. c. c. 16¼
400 do.....b3. 77⅜ | 130 New-Jersey Cen. 119
1700 do..... 77⅝ | 100 do..... 119¼
1200 do..... 78⅛ | 415 do..... 120
400 do.....s3. 78 | 100 do.....b. c. 118⅜
1400 do..... 78¼ | 100 do.....b3. 118
4400 do..... 78¼ | 10 do.....b3. 118⅜
100 Del. & Hud. Canal. 121 | 100 do.....s3. 118⅜
100 do.....b. c. 121⅛ | 100 C., M. & St.P. b. c. 36⅝
100 Atl. & P. T....b. c. 26⅝ | 100 do..... 36¾
100 do..... 26⅞ | 25 Second Avenue..... 70
50 Adams Express. 102½ | 100 Del., Lack. & W. 123
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 45⅜ | 100 do..... 122
100 do..... 45⅝ | 200 do..... 121¾
1650 do..... 45⅜ | 100 do..... 121¾
1300 do..... 45¼ | 100 do..... 122
200 do..... 45⅛ | 200 do.....b. 122⅛
5100 do.....c. 45⅝ | 5 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 55
1100 do.....s3. 45⅛ | 200 do..... 54
800 do..... 45 | 10 do..... 53¾
200 do..... 45¼ | 100 do..... 53¾
1700 do..... 45⅛ | 200 Atl. & P. Pf.b. c. 63
100 do.....b3. 45⅜ | 700 do..... 163¾
100 United States Ex. 67¼ | 600 do..... 167
100 do.....b. c. 67 | 100 Mor. & E.C.b. c. 109¾
100 do..... 66¾ | 22 P., Ft. W. & C. G.b. c. 97¾
10 do..... 57¼ | 200 H. & St. J....b. c. 25½
200 do..... 56 | 200 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 80
100 do.....s3. 56 | 50 Kansas P....b. c. 25¾
19 American Ex..... 64½ | 200 do..... 26
1100 Ohio & M....b. c. 27¾ | 30 New-Jersey..... 130
200 do..... 27¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 50½ | 700 N.Y.C & H.b. c. s3. 105
6,000 Tenn. 6s, N.S., to yesterday s 50 | 300 do..... 104⅞
100 do..... 105
100 do..... 104⅝
2,000 T. 6s, o. x c.. 51 | 500 do.....b3. 104½
10,000 Mo. 6s, Long Bds.....b. c. 100⅜ | 1800 do..... 104¼
6 do..... 104⅜
10,000 Dist. of Col. 3-65s...b. c. 69 | 600 do..... 104⅝
40 do..... 104⅜
15,000 L. 4th b.c. 93 | 97 do..... 104⅝
5,000 L., H. & R. 1st 93¾ | 500 do..... 104¾
5,000 do.....c. 93¾ | 500 do.....b3. 77½
5,000 do.....b. c. 93¾ | 1600 Erie Rail'y.b. c. 31
5,000 do.....c. 93¾ | 1500 do.....b3. 31
15,000 do.....b. c. 93⅝ | 100 Panama.....b. c. 165
15,000 L. 4th b.c. 93½ | 100 do..... 165
5,000 L., H. & R. 1st 93¾ | 100 do..... 164½
10,000 do.....c. 93¾ | 100 do..... 164¾
10,000 C. Pac. S. F. 93¾ | 100 do..... 165
5,000 do.....b. c. 93¾ | 100 do..... 165¼
14,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 106 | 2900 U. Pacific....b. c. 78¼
5,000 C. & N.W.con. 7s.....b. c. 78⅛
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9,000 D. & H. c. 7s. '94. 106¾ | 1600 do..... 104⅜
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100 Quicksilver pf.... 29 | 100 do.....104⅛
100 W. U. T....b. c. 77⅜ | 400 do.....s3. 104⅜
200 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 100 T., W. & W. b. c. c. 16¼
400 do.....b3. 77⅜ | 130 New-Jersey Cen. 119
1700 do..... 77⅝ | 100 do..... 119¼
1200 do..... 78⅛ | 415 do..... 120
400 do.....s3. 78 | 100 do.....b. c. 118⅜
1400 do..... 78¼ | 100 do.....b3. 118
4400 do..... 78¼ | 10 do.....b3. 118⅜
100 Del. & Hud. Canal. 121 | 100 do.....s3. 118⅜
100 do.....b. c. 121⅛ | 100 C., M. & St.P. b. c. 36⅝
100 Atl. & P. T....b. c. 26⅝ | 100 do..... 36¾
100 do..... 26⅞ | 25 Second Avenue..... 70
50 Adams Express. 102½ | 100 Del., Lack. & W. 123
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 45⅜ | 100 do..... 122
100 do..... 45⅝ | 200 do..... 121¾
1650 do..... 45⅜ | 100 do..... 121¾
1300 do..... 45¼ | 100 do..... 122
200 do..... 45⅛ | 200 do.....b. 122⅛
5100 do.....c. 45⅝ | 5 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 55
1100 do.....s3. 45⅛ | 200 do..... 54
800 do..... 45 | 10 do..... 53¾
200 do..... 45¼ | 100 do..... 53¾
1700 do..... 45⅛ | 200 Atl. & P. Pf.b. c. 63
100 do.....b3. 45⅜ | 700 do..... 163¾
100 United States Ex. 67¼ | 600 do..... 167
100 do.....b. c. 67 | 100 Mor. & E.C.b. c. 109¾
100 do..... 66¾ | 22 P., Ft. W. & C. G.b. c. 97¾
10 do..... 57¼ | 200 H. & St. J....b. c. 25½
200 do..... 56 | 200 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 80
100 do.....s3. 56 | 50 Kansas P....b. c. 25¾
19 American Ex..... 64½ | 200 do..... 26
1100 Ohio & M....b. c. 27¾ | 30 New-Jersey..... 130
200 do..... 27¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 H. & N 1st b.c. 45 | 200 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c. b3 105
15,000 C. P. 1st, S.J.B. 93½ | 25 do..... 104⅜
5,000 do.....93⅝ | 200 do..... 104⅞
5,000 C. Pac. Gds. b.c. 103 | 100 Erie Rail'y.....c. 31
1,000 West. Pac. bds. 98 | 1200 do.....s3. 31⅜
5,000 U. Pac. S. F'd.. 92⅝ | 600 do.....b3. 31
10,000 do.....93¾ | 100 Ill. Central.....100
2,000 O. & S. W. 2d. 78½ | 100 do.....c. 41¾
2900 U. Pacific....b. c. 78¼
15,000 C. & N.W.con. 7s.....b. c. 104
5,000 do.....b. 104
2,000 C. & T. H. b. c. 80 | 200 do..... 104⅞
7,000 St. L. & I.M. 2d. 55 | 1200 do.....s3. 31⅜
1,000 T., W. & W. 1st. West. Div.... 55 | 100 C. & R. I....b. c. 118
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 56½ | 400 do.....b3. 104⅛
2,000 G. W. 1st. '88. 79¾ | 2000 do.....104⅛
2,000 do. West. 2d..... 50 | 500 do.....104⅜
9,000 D. & H. c. 7s. '94. 106¾ | 1600 do.....104⅜
2,000 A. & T. H. b. c. 80 | 200 do.....104⅜
13 Am. Ex. Bk. ex d. 116 | 1800 do.....104⅝
17 Bank of Republic.. 116 | 100 do.....b3. 104⅝
35 Fourth N. Bk. b. c. 98⅝ | 900 do.....104⅜
200 Canton Company. 72 | 100 do.....s3. 104⅛
200 Consoln Coal.... 47 | 900 do.....b3. 104⅜
100 Quicksilver pf.... 29 | 100 do.....104⅛
100 W. U. T....b. c. 77⅜ | 400 do.....s3. 104⅜
200 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 100 T., W. & W. b. c. c. 16¼
400 do.....b3. 77⅜ | 130 New-Jersey Cen. 119
1700 do..... 77⅝ | 100 do..... 119¼
1200 do..... 78⅛ | 415 do..... 120
400 do.....s3. 78 | 100 do.....b. c. 118⅜
1400 do..... 78¼ | 100 do.....b3. 118
4400 do..... 78¼ | 10 do.....b3. 118⅜
100 Del. & Hud. Canal. 121 | 100 do.....s3. 118⅜
100 do.....b. c. 121⅛ | 100 C., M. & St.P. b. c. 36⅝
100 Atl. & P. T....b. c. 26⅝ | 100 do..... 36¾
100 do..... 26⅞ | 25 Second Avenue..... 70
50 Adams Express. 102½ | 100 Del., Lack. & W. 123
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 45⅜ | 100 do..... 122
100 do..... 45⅝ | 200 do..... 121¾
1650 do..... 45⅜ | 100 do..... 121¾
1300 do..... 45¼ | 100 do..... 122
200 do..... 45⅛ | 200 do.....b. 122⅛
5100 do.....c. 45⅝ | 5 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 55
1100 do.....s3. 45⅛ | 200 do..... 54
800 do..... 45 | 10 do..... 53¾
200 do..... 45¼ | 100 do..... 53¾
1700 do..... 45⅛ | 200 Atl. & P. Pf.b. c. 63
100 do.....b3. 45⅜ | 700 do..... 163¾
100 United States Ex. 67¼ | 600 do..... 167
100 do.....b. c. 67 | 100 Mor. & E.C.b. c. 109¾
100 do..... 66¾ | 22 P., Ft. W. & C. G.b. c. 97¾
10 do..... 57¼ | 200 H. & St. J....b. c. 25½
200 do..... 56 | 200 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 80
100 do.....s3. 56 | 50 Kansas P....b. c. 25¾
19 American Ex..... 64½ | 200 do..... 26
1100 Ohio & M....b. c. 27¾ | 30 New-Jersey..... 130
200 do..... 27¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$35,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.....b. c. 123¾ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....122⅞
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '66, new...b.c. 121⅞ | 40,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.....117⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 H. & N 1st b.c. 45 | 200 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c. b3 105
15,000 C. P. 1st, S.J.B. 93½ | 25 do..... 104⅜
5,000 do.....93⅝ | 200 do..... 104⅞
5,000 C. Pac. Gds. b.c. 103 | 100 Erie Rail'y.....c. 31
1,000 West. Pac. bds. 98 | 1200 do.....s3. 31⅜
5,000 U. Pac. S. F'd.. 92⅝ | 600 do.....b3. 31
10,000 do.....93¾ | 100 Ill. Central.....100
2,000 O. & S. W. 2d. 78½ | 100 do.....c. 41¾
2900 U. Pacific....b. c. 78¼
15,000 C. & N.W.con. 7s.....b. c. 104
5,000 do.....b. 104
2,000 C. & T. H. b. c. 80 | 200 do..... 104⅞
7,000 St. L. & I.M. 2d. 55 | 1200 do.....s3. 31⅜
1,000 T., W. & W. 1st. West. Div.... 55 | 100 C. & R. I....b. c. 118
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 56½ | 400 do.....b3. 104⅛
2,000 G. W. 1st. '88. 79¾ | 2000 do.....104⅛
2,000 do. West. 2d..... 50 | 500 do.....104⅜
9,000 D. & H. c. 7s. '94. 106¾ | 1600 do.....104⅜
2,000 A. & T. H. b. c. 80 | 200 do.....104⅜
13 Am. Ex. Bk. ex d. 116 | 1800 do.....104⅝
17 Bank of Republic.. 116 | 100 do.....b3. 104⅝
35 Fourth N. Bk. b. c. 98⅝ | 900 do.....104⅜
200 Canton Company. 72 | 100 do.....s3. 104⅛
200 Consoln Coal.... 47 | 900 do.....b3. 104⅜
100 Quicksilver pf.... 29 | 100 do.....104⅛
100 W. U. T....b. c. 77⅜ | 400 do.....s3. 104⅜
200 do.....s3. 77⅜ | 100 T., W. & W. b. c. c. 16¼
400 do.....b3. 77⅜ | 130 New-Jersey Cen. 119
1700 do..... 77⅝ | 100 do..... 119¼
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400 do.....s3. 78 | 100 do.....b. c. 118⅜
1400 do..... 78¼ | 100 do.....b3. 118
4400 do..... 78¼ | 10 do.....b3. 118⅜
100 Del. & Hud. Canal. 121 | 100 do.....s3. 118⅜
100 do.....b. c. 121⅛ | 100 C., M. & St.P. b. c. 36⅝
100 Atl. & P. T....b. c. 26⅝ | 100 do..... 36¾
100 do..... 26⅞ | 25 Second Avenue..... 70
50 Adams Express. 102½ | 100 Del., Lack. & W. 123
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 45⅜ | 100 do..... 122
100 do..... 45⅝ | 200 do..... 121¾
1650 do..... 45⅜ | 100 do..... 121¾
1300 do..... 45¼ | 100 do..... 122
200 do..... 45⅛ | 200 do.....b. 122⅛
5100 do.....c. 45⅝ | 5 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 55
1100 do.....s3. 45⅛ | 200 do..... 54
800 do..... 45 | 10 do..... 53¾
200 do..... 45¼ | 100 do..... 53¾
1700 do..... 45⅛ | 200 Atl. & P. Pf.b. c. 63
100 do.....b3. 45⅜ | 700 do..... 163¾
100 United States Ex. 67¼ | 600 do..... 167
100 do.....b. c. 67 | 100 Mor. & E.C.b. c. 109¾
100 do..... 66¾ | 22 P., Ft. W. & C. G.b. c. 97¾
10 do..... 57¼ | 200 H. & St. J....b. c. 25½
200 do..... 56 | 200 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 80
100 do.....s3. 56 | 50 Kansas P....b. c. 25¾
19 American Ex..... 64½ | 200 do..... 26
1100 Ohio & M....b. c. 27¾ | 30 New-Jersey..... 130
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$10,000 H. & N 1st b.c. 45 | 200 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c. b3 105
15,000 C. P. 1st, S.J.B. 93½ | 25 do..... 104⅜
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1,000 West. Pac. bds. 98 | 1200 do.....s3. 31⅜
5,000 U. Pac. S. F'd.. 92⅝ | 600 do.....b3. 31
10,000 do.....93¾ | 100 Ill. Central.....100
2,000 O. & S. W. 2d. 78½ | 100 do.....c. 41¾
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5,000 do.....b. 104
2,000 C. & T. H. b. c. 80 | 200 do..... 104⅞
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1100 do.....s3. 45⅛ | 200 do..... 54
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200 do..... 27¾

TUESDAY, April 27—P. M.

The Stock Exchange speculation was firm to-day, with a decided improvement in prices, especially in the leading investment shares, for which the demand was active. The advance, as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday ranged from 1 to 5¼ ₱ cent. Harlem made the greatest improvement, rising from 133 to 138. New-Jersey Central followed with an advance from 116¼ to 120, while Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New-York Central, Rock Island, Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy participated in the improvement to the extent of from 1 to 4 ₱ cent. Panama, which was offered at 161 at the close yesterday, sold at 165@164@166. In speculative shares the bulk of business was in Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and Erie. The first-named advanced from 77⅜ to 79¼, and closed at 78⅞, some large blocks of the stock having changed hands. Union Pacific rose from 77¼ to 78¼ and closed at 77⅞. Pacific Mail was firm in the early dealings at 45½ @45¾, but subsequently reacted to 44⅝, with some recovery at the close. Lake Shore opened and closed at 70½, the extreme quotations for the day having been 70⅛ and 71⅜. Erie rose from 30¾ to 31⅛, and later dropped to 30⅝. Missouri Pacific advanced nearly 2 ₱ cent., and Atlantic and Pacific Preferred 1 ₱ cent., with final sales at a slight reaction. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced to 27, but subsequently receded to 26¼. The North-western shares advanced 1 ₱ cent. Kansas Pacific fluctuated between 24¼ and 25¾. At the close the tone of the general market was firm.

The following telegram, received yesterday by President Dillon, shows that the troubles on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad by freshets are over:

OMAHA, April 26.

Sidney Dillon, President Union Pacific Railroad Company, New-York:

Water in Missouri River is now falling and all danger past. We sent west yesterday twenty-seven cars of emigrants, and as many more to-day, which clears up business at this end as far as passengers are concerned.

Trains leaving to-day will go through to Ogden without transfer, as the track and bridges will be finished this evening. S. H. H. CLARK,
General Superintendent.

The supply of money was largely in excess of the demand, and borrowers on call supplied their wants at 3@3½ ₱ cent. on ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals, while at the close there were large offerings at 2½ ₱ cent. Commercial paper is quoted at 5 to 6 ₱ cent. for best names.

The foreign advices reported a quiet condition of affairs in the London market, and securities barely steady. Consols for money closed at 93⅞ @93 15-16; do., account, 94; 1865s, old, 105⅜; 1867s, 108⅛; 10-40s, 103½, and new 5s, 102¼. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm, and business was at about yesterday's rates, viz: $4 87½ and $4 90¼ @ $4 90⅝ for bankers' long and demand sterling. The asking rates of the bankers were unchanged. In the Gold Room intense dullness prevailed, and only a single quotation was established from the opening to the close of business. All the sales were at 115¼, and the market closed firm at that price on the announcement that $300,000 had been engaged for to-morrow's steamer, a similar amount having been shipped by the Schiller to-day. At the opening gold loans were made free of interest, but subs

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*BOTHNIA...WED...April 28 | CUBA.....SAT...May 8
ABYSSINIA...SAT...May 1 | *SCOTIA.....WED...May 12

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA, to embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th April 1875.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Holland, Sat. May 1, 1 P.M. | France, saturday, May 8, 7:30 A.M.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, May 29, 11 A. M.
England, May 15, 1 P. M | Egypt, June 5, 3 P. M.
The Queen, May 22, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.....SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHENEZ.....SATURDAY, May 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 15 at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 22, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 29, at Noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FROM ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....April 27 | STATE OF NEVADA..May 8
VADERLAND.....May 27 | SWITZERLAND.....June 2

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND.....April 27 | SWITZERLAND.....May 9
NEDERLAND.....May 21 | STATE OF NEVADA..June 2

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA.....Sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.
VICTORIA.....Sails Saturday, May 8, 9 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest rates. Return tickets.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS

TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

ELSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, May 4.

from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st. Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold: second saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South Wilkie st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BURLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAYS, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 53 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, April 28
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 1

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Only through line to Florida without change.

The steam-ship LEO, DANIELS, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on Thursday, April 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of passage.

New-York to Fernandina, first-class.....$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first-class.....22 50
New-York to Augusta, first-class.....20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer.

Through tickets to all points in Florida.

The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 6th of May.

For freight or passage apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, April 29
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday May 13

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

CLARIBEL.....May 8.
ALPS.....May 29.

HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ETNA.....April 29.
ANDES.....May 19.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall, via Savanilla.

ACAPULCO.....April 30, at 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.

STEAMSHIP.....May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, 9 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P.M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For insurance of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN.....May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....May 13, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., May 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON...Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.....Wed., June 2

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....May 1 | RHEIN.....May 15
MAIN.....May 8 | ODER.....May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. S. TINKHAM, CB., will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $140; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication at St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier N. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st, 2:30 P. M. Tuesday, 20th.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d.....4:00 P. M. Wednesday, 21st.7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...10:00 A. M. Thursday, 22d...7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th...10:30 A. M. Friday, 23d.....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th...1:00 P. M. Monday, 26th...8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1...3:00 P. M. Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A. M.
Friday, 30th.....1:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.

LAST SEASON WARNED by STEAM PIPES for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY,

(Connecting with all railway lines North and West.) Fare, 50 cents; deck passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR

Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 37 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c.; deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates.

J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING

at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Hyatt, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE

CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND

THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 7:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT.

CALLED

THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Pimples in the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, &c.

Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

Confirmed by sixty years' experience to be for Scrofula, Leprosy, and all skin diseases, one of the best alterative Medicines for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. They form a mild and superior FAMILY APERIENT that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, England, and by all respectable medicine venders.

FISH CULTURE.

The New-York Commissioners of Fisheries announce that their seventh annual report, being that for the year 1874, is ready for distribution, and will be sent to any one inclosing six cents in postage stamps. Address

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, No. 160 Broadway.
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
EDWARD M. SMITH,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

W. J. GRAHAM,
Manufacturer of
LOOKING-GLASSES
and
PICTURE FRAMES,

82 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ORNAMENTAL TREES, TEN IN number, the hanging gauze, and many other fixtures in the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, 14th st., near 6th av., now occupied by the Homœopathic Hospital Fair, are for sale. Application can be made for them to the general Superintendent of the Fair, on the premises.

GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARgain.—Two elegant heavy 12-light and one 6-light chandeliers; one elegant heavy hall fixture; also, two other 4-light chandeliers, and one hall fixture; great bargains. Can be seen by calling at No. 834 Broadway. Must be sold by the 29th.

BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY and wholesale paper warehouse, Nos. 134 and 136 William st., offer at very low prices, for account of a (sick) customer, a lot of addressed envelopes, comprising 5,500 different names, taken from the tax-books.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZenge, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE FOR SALE.—Size 6x5; can be seen at No. 180 Pearl st.; nearly new; price, $350.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm composed of ALEX. M. HAYS and JACOB HAYS, under the firm name of ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated April 26, 1875.

ALEX. M. HAYS.
JACOB HAYS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., and will continue the business as established by the late firm, of importing and dealing in Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry.

ALEX. M. HAYS.
JOHN E. SHEPARD.
DAVID L. REYNOLDS.

APRIL 26, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of OSBOR & LEE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities will be paid and all claims due the firm will be collected by ROBERT S. OSBER, at No. 7 Murray st., New-York City.

Dated New-York, April 24, 1875.

ROBERT S. OSBOR,
MAURICE LEE.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 8, 8:30, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 9:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 4 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger Depot, Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington and at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:4 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:4, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON

RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan and Danbury at 9:05 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Newtown and Bonnet Shoe Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday); Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM
CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS.,
TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-

PORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING THIS DAY.—Spring bonnets, elegant Flowers, Dress Hats, all distingué, and dilte styles of Pattern Hats, Misses' Hats, and Children's. BINNS Broadway Millinery, 761 Broadway. Save this.

MME. C. SOGLEE, NO. 165 WEST 41ST st., dress-making and millinery establishment.—Ladies may rely on getting perfectly-fitting dresses, braided mantles, jackets, and riding habits. The latest Parisian style. Ladies are invited to call.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
NO. 318 HUDSON ST.,
AT
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Established fifty years and now retiring from business, we offer our entire stock for fifteen days

AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE AT RETAIL OR WHOLESALE.

You will be astonished at the prices. Don't buy until you

COME AND LOOK.

Store to let or lease, six stories; or entire property, 100x100, for sale or exchange.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES for Pianos, Furniture, and Baggage, in separate sections. Particular attention is called to our MOTH-PROOF CHESTS as a preventive against MOTH. New buildings, and everything first-class.

Principal office, No. 384 3d av.

Branch Offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE.

Hagar warehouses, 6th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS.

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 163 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.

A—STORAGE.—WEST-SIDE STORAGE WAREhouses, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson st., No. 779 Greenwich st., and No. 10 Abingdon square, for Furniture, Pianos, Baggage, Mirrors, and other family property, in separate closed rooms, of any size; lowest of rates; reasonable closing business hours; most extensive and responsible establishment in the business; goods received either day or night. E. TAGGART, Owner and Manager, office No. 593 Hudson st. (Abingdon square.)

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table, if desired. Also, after April 26, rooms en, suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

TWO SQUARE ROOMS AND ONE HALL room, with board for two gentlemen, their wives and mother; location between 9th and 23d sts., and 5th and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT incumbrance of any kind, and whose home is part of the time in the country, desires to take a little girl to board, aged four or five years; best references given. Address S. T., Station L, Harlem.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO ROOMS, second floor, elegantly furnished; hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—PARLOR AND SECOND floors to let, with private table, or without board, to a family or party of gentlemen; liberal terms to permanent parties.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Parties of adults wishing first-class board can find elegant suites in this desirable location. Reasonable terms. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen: house and table first class.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and singly, with table board; only parties desiring first-class accommodations need apply; references exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST.—DEsirable well-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; Summer rent could be made reasonable; good location; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SEC

THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.

ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY DECORATED WITH THE BERRETTA.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL — LARGE GATHERING OF CHURCH AND CIVIC DIGNITARIES—MAGNIFICENT DECORATION OF THE SANCTUARY—PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS CELEBRATED—A GRAND MUSICAL PROGRAMME—THE CEREMONY OF IMPOSING THE BERRETTA PERFORMED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE—A SCENE OF INTENSE INTEREST—ADDRESS OF THE NEW CARDINAL—A COLLATION SERVED TO THE CLERGY AND TO THE BISHOPS.

The final ceremony connected with the conferring of the Cardinalate on Archbishop McCloskey took place yesterday at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral. The imposition of the berretta on his Eminence, the newly-created Cardinal, was surrounded with all that elaborate pageantry which the Church of Rome mingles so frequently with its religious ceremonies. Everything that could give to the occasion, pomp, and lustre was rigidly carried out, and the ceremony was the most gorgeous ever connected with the ministrations of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. Even on high festivals the observances of the Roman Church are always surrounded with color and pageantry. It is the genius of that ecclesiastical body to aid its appeals to the religious sentiments of its votaries by such displays as impress, dazzle, or captivate. Here, however, was an occasion when it seemed fitting to multiply such aids. A great honor had been conferred on the church in America. That fact was to be duly recognized, and, besides all, the pompous traditions and proud recollections connected with the Cardinalate were to be borne in mind and duly honored. Accordingly, all the circumstance and import of Roman Catholic ecclesiasticism were thrown into the procedure, the escutcheons and blazonry of the episcopal and archiepiscopal offices gave it *éclat* and splendor, and the numbers of the clergy added to its weight and emphasis. When the ceremony was in full progress the scene was very imposing. The gold and scarlet decorations flashed, thurifers swung their censers, and sent up clouds of incense before the altar, the jeweled mitres and rich vestments of the Bishops and Archbishops gave an additional lustre to the sanctuary, and the grand organ pealed through the cathedral the measures of a jubilant religion.

With such a ceremony in prospective, the applications for admission to the cathedral were, of course, far in excess of the accommodation which the building affords. It was advisable to make the possession of a ticket the necessary condition of admission, and this arrangement was so well enforced that there was no absolute crowding, although the edifice was completely filled. Half past ten o'clock was the hour fixed for the commencement of the ceremonies, but at 9 o'clock some of the gates were thrown open. Even at this early hour long crowds were waiting in line, ticket in hand. The Police arrangements were such as to greatly accommodate those who were properly provided with admission to the cathedral, for persons unprovided with tickets were not permitted to enter on the block on which the building stands. These restrictive duties were discharged without discourtesy, and inside the church the embarrassing functions of the ushers were performed with patience and a willingness to oblige. On one of the piers of the central gate was hung the United States flag, and on the other the yellow and white banner of the Pope, with the cross keys and Papal tiara. Similar decorations were displayed over the door of the sacristy on Mulberry street. When the doors were opened the crowds poured in rapidly, and those for whom seats were provided were shown to their places without any confusion. They were all seated by 10 o'clock, and then those who could lay claim to nothing more than standing room were permitted to enter. The middle aisle was reserved for the clergy and distinguished guests, but in the other aisles the distribution of places was more general. In a short time every place in the cathedral was occupied, although the hour for the commencement of the ceremonial had not nearly arrived.

The care and elaboration displayed in the decoration of the sanctuary at once indicated the intention that the celebration of the day should be on the grandest scale. Just now it needed the glitter and religious impress which subsequently was given to it by the crowds of gorgeously-vestmented ecclesiastics, but the decorations showed the magnificent selection to the contrasts and varieties of color which the ceremonies of the day would bring with them. The color principally used in the sanctuary was scarlet and crimson velvet, shot and fringed with gold. It might seem for a moment that there was too great a predominance of scarlet, but by and by, when the yellow vestures and glittering mitres of the Bishops flashed across the background, the error of this judgment was apparent. At the back of the high altar was an arched ground of scarlet silk, richly edged with gold lace, and with gold flowers shot through the margin above the trimming. Scarlet cloth similarly trimmed was carried up to the crosses surmounting the walls of the sanctuary. A screen of rose colored silk was carried up in like manner to the arms and top of the crucifix over the principal altar, and this screen was trimmed with scarlet and gold. At the back of it was the stained glass chancel window, and as the light streamed through this it frequently wrought the blue and violet colors of the glass on the rose-pink screen with very beautiful effect. Higher up still were the words "Te Deum Laudamus" in tiny gas-jets, but it was something of a drawback that the gas was almost entirely extinguished during the ceremony. A deep edging of scarlet and gold went round the high altar, and again a flowing scarlet cloth with gold trimming was draped above the stained glass windows of the sanctuary. Two thrones were placed, one on the epistle and the other on the gospel altar. That on the gospel side was for the occupancy of the Cardinal, and the other, on the epistle side, was filled by Archbishop Bayley. The Cardinal's throne was paneled in crimson velvet, the panels being divided by gilt moldings, and on the Archbishop's a cloth of velvet of a similar hue was draped in loose folds. The pulpit was surrounded with crimson velvet richly edged with gold, and carried up into knots or tufts on the pulpit edge. On each side of the altar were three large columns of flowers, the end-pieces being larger than the others, and crowned with a cross of carnations. These floral columns were made up of tea roses, calla lilies, red roses, pinks, sarnations, and fuchsias, garnished with smilax and fern leaves. A large bouquet filled up the space over the tabernacle, and four clusters of lights were arranged on each side, independent of the large tapers at the top. Clusters of gas-lights filled the spaces between the statuary on the sides of the sanctuary. The decorations of the side altars were very simple. They consisted of a single column of lilies on each side of the tabernacle, a cluster of tapers in front, and gas clusters on either side. The only other portion of the Cathedral which was decorated was the front of the organ gallery, a cog which ran a drapery of crimson velvet and gold with heavy gilt tassels. Two Papal flags were draped in the centre, and the American flag was in position on each side.

The church dignitaries and clergy approached the Cathedral from Houston street. The Archbishops and Bishops alighted at the parochial residence, and the clergy were driven to the basement door of the Cathedral, opposite. The priests put on their robes in the sacristy, and the grand procession was formed. They formed in the basement two and two, and thence they emerged slowly and passed into Mulberry street, and on to Houston. They then crossed down the opposite sidewalk until the head of the procession reached the parochial residence. There were over 200 clergymen in line, all wearing black soutanes and white open-work surplices, and the usual clerical cape. Having paused for a brief space at the entrance of the parochial residence, the procession filed across the street and up the Cathedral steps. Immediately after the clergy came the Bishops, and they in turn were followed by the Archbishops and the Papal envoy, Mgr. Roncetti. The Cardinal came last of all, supported by an Archbishop on either side. In this order the Catnedral was entered from the parochial residence.

A short time before the opening of the Pontifical High Mass, which commenced the ceremonies of the day, Mgr. Roncetti, who was attended by Dr. Uboldi and Father Terry, brought in the berretta on a gold salver, and placed it on a stand prepared for it on the gospel side of the altar. He then retired, and a few minutes later the Master of Ceremonies, Father Kearney, made his appearance at the sacristy door. The grand organ immediately pealed forth the March of the Priests from Mendelssohn's "Athalie," and the procession entered. First came a thurifer bearing a censer with incense, and following him came a cross-bearer carrying the processional cross between two acolytes bearing lighted candles. The Assistant Master of Ceremonies followed, and then came a number of acolytes in red cassocks and white surplices. The clergy followed, and were marshaled down the centre aisle to the places provided for them. A number of Dominicans, dressed in the habit of their order, followed, and they were succeeded by several friars from the Monastery of St. Vincent Ferrer, in Sixty-second street. The Bishops were preceded by the Adjegate and his attendants, and by their own chaplains, who took their seats in the back rows on each side of the sanctuary. The members of the episcopate all wore their mitres and rich capes, such as are used in the Benedictine service in the Roman Catholic Church. The Sub-deacon, Rev. Father Kane, and the deacon, Rev. Father McGehan, followed next in order, and they were succeeded by the Bishop-celebrant, Right Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn. The Archbishops and their chaplains took the next place in the procession, and then followed Archbishop Bayley with Dr. Foley and Abbe Valois. The archiepiscopal cross was borne next, and his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey succeeded, bearing the crozier, and accompanied by his assistants and the master of the ceremonies. Count Marefoschi, who was attired in the full uniform of the Guardia Nobile of Rome, entered last of all. His uniform was a bright scarlet, and he was booted and helmeted. He stood near the berretta during the celebration of the mass, and was, in fact, officially its custodian. The Archbishops and Bishops who were in attendance were as follows:

Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., of Baltimore; Archbishop John Baptist Purcell, D. D., of Cincinnati; Archbishop John Joseph Williams, D. D., of Boston; Archbishop James Frederic Wood, D. D., of Philadelphia; Archbishop Eleear Alexander Taschereau, D. D., Quebec; Bishop John J. Conroy, of Albany; Bishop Administrator Francis McNeirny, of Albany; Bishop John Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Bishop Steven V. Ryan, of Buffalo; Bishop M. A. Corrigan, of Newark; Bishop E. gar P. Wadhams, of Ogdensburg; Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid, of Rochester; Bishop P. N. Lynch, of Charleston; Bishop Thomas A. Becker, of Wilmington; Bishop L. De Goesbriand, of Burlington; Bishop-elect Thomas Galberry, of Hartford; Bishop-elect James A. Healy, of Portland; Bishop Thomas F. Hendricken, of Providence; Bishop Patrick Thomas O'Reilly, of Springfield; Bishop William McCloskey, of Louisville; Bishop William O'Hara, of Scranton; Very Rev. James Hughes, of Hartford; Very Rev. P. F. Lyndon, of Boston, Mass.

After the Cardinal had been conducted to his throne, and Archbishop Bayley had taken his seat on the throne on the opposite side of the sanctuary, the Pontifical High Mass was proceeded with. The mass was Cherubini's "Missa Solemnis, No. 2," in D minor. The "Kyrie" chorus was sung slowly, and with solemnity, and then followed the "Christi," solo and quartet. The "Gloria" is a fine chorus, and the "Gratias Agimus" takes the form of a terzetto for soprano, tenor, and basso. The "Qui tollis" is arranged as a chorus, and the "Cum Sancto Spiritu," which is sung by tenors and bassos, has a double fugue on the words themselves. The "Credo" is the chorus form, the "Et Incarnatus" is a sextet, and the "Et in Spiritum" is treated as a quartet and solo. The "Quam Delecta" (Mercadante,) was sung by Mme. Bordogni. The "Sanctus" is a chorus, and the "Agnus Dei" takes the form of a chorus and quartet. The solo singers were: Mme. Bredelli, (soprano;) Mrs. Grosz, (soprano;) Mr. Ellenreich, alto;) Mr. H. Bersin, (tenor;) Mr. Urchs, (basso;) Mr. Just, (baritone.) The organists were Mr. Franke and Mr. Gustavus Schmitz. The chorus consisted of seventy voices, and there was a supplementary string orchestra of fifteen pieces.

The conduct of the mass did not differ from any Pontifical High Mass. There was a difference, however, in the fact that the sanctuary derived such brilliance and splendor from the decorations and from the presence of so many prelates and high church dignitaries. During the ceremony the Cardinal and Archbishop Bayley occupied their respective thrones. The Archbishops and Bishops occupied the front seats ranged on each side of the chancel, and behind them were the chaplains, while down the central aisle were extended the long line of clergy. The front seats of the church were occupied by the most prominent guests, among whom were: Mayor Wickham, United States Senator Francis Kernan, Collector Arthur, District Attorney Phelps, Chief Justice Daly, Judge Donohue, President Neilson, of the Board of Education, United States District Attorney Bliss, Henry A. Gumbleton, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, Lawrence E. Kiernan, of the Board of Education, Benjamin Wild and lady, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Benjamin F. Russell, John E. Devlin, Sinclair Tousey, Maurice J. Powers, Mrs. Collector Arthur, ex-Judge Bedford, ex-Judge Hogan, Hon. John Kelly, Judge Quinn, Judge Joseph D. Daly, Judge John R. Brady, Eugene Kelly, Police Commissioners Matsell, Voorhis, Duryea, and Disbecker, Benjamin Wood and Mrs. Wood, Commissioner Lynch, of the Board of Emigration, Hon. Charles O'Conor, John Mullaly, Coummissioner of Taxes, Judge Larremore, August Belmont, Fred Forsyth, Chanlain of West Point Academy, ex-Collector Thomas Murphy and daughter, Robt. L. Pruyn, Jr., Henry H. Hogeet, George J. Torrance, Major P. M. Haverty, William O'Brien, John O'Brien, Hon. Thurlow Weed, William Lummis, Eugene O'Keefe, Solomon Bros, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Judge Pierson, Mr. Tracey, formerly a member of the Pope's Guard, Prof. Renwick, Col. Burton N. Harrison. The members of the Common Council were not invited. Several of the Aldermen endeavored to obtain tickets, but could not procure them. It is stated that as high as $100 was offered for a single seat. Sexton Hart was persistently pressed by the pew-holders, who thought that he should provide tickets for them, but it seems that the seats had been all previously disposed of by the clergy.

The large assemblage was reverently attentive during the celebration of the mass. While the "Introit" was being sung all stood, and during the "Gloria" the Cardinal, Bishops, and congregation remained seated. The "Collect" was intoned by the celebrating prelate, and the Sub-deacon of the mass intoned the epistle. Father McGehan, the Deacon, intoned the Gospel. The "Credo" and "Incarnatus" were subsequently sung by the choir, and during the offertory the altar was solemnly incensed. At the "Sanctus" the congregation knelt, and the Bishops and Archbishops removed their mitres. After the consecration, the *pax tecum* was sent round from the Celebrant to the Cardinal, Archbishops, Bishops, and all the clergy within the region of the sanctuary. Count Marefoschi, who stood by the berretta with drawn sword, saluted at the Elevation. The "Agnus Dei" was next sung by the choir, the celebrant intoned the "Post Communion," the Deacon pronounced the "ite missa est," and the Bishop gave the benediction, thus bringing the mass to an end.

The ceremony of imposing the berretta was then proceeded with. Cardinal McCloskey left his throne and went to the altar, where he stood on the Gospel side. The first assistant of the mass, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, then invited the Archbishop of Baltimore to the altar, and leaving his throne, he went to the Epistle side. The Master of Ceremonies next invited the Assistant Priest to take the brief of the Pope from the table and read it, which was accordingly done. The brief, which was in Latin, bade salutation to the Cardinal, conferred on him the Apostolic benediction, and announced to him that it had pleased the Supreme Pontiff to raise the Archbishop of New-York to the rank and dignity of the Cardinalate. It is as follows:

To our beloved son, John McCloskey, by the appointment and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of New-York, and now proclaimed a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Pius IX. Pope.

BELOVED SON, Health and Apostolic benediction.

Having merit of our own, in the supreme dignity of this Apostolic See, with that solicitude which should be characteristic of our pastoral office while laboring for the welfare of the Catholic Church, we have ever sought to enroll among the number of our venerable brethren the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, men of such conspicuous merit as the dignity of their illustrious order demands. For this reason it is that we have chosen you, our well-beloved son, whose eminent piety, virtue and learning and zeal for the propagation of the Catholic faith have convinced us that your ministry would be of great utility and honor to the church of God. Having, therefore, created you a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, we send to you by our beloved son, Caesar Roncetti, one of our secret chamberlains, the scarlet *berretta*, which is one of the insigna of that subiime dignity. When with the proper forms which shall have been conferred upon you know that its shining crimson should ever remind him who is elevated to the cardinalicial dignity that fearless and unconquered he must ever uphold the rights of the Church of God, through every danger, even to the shedding of his blood, which is pronounced precious in the sight of the Lord. We also greatly desire that you should receive with all manner of kindness him whom we have sent to you, both for the sake of the mission upon which he is sent, and for our sake. It is also our wish that before you receive the berretta you should take and subscribe with your own hand the oath which will be presented to you by the aforementioned. our beloved son Caesar Roncetti, and send it to us either by his hand or by another. And it is our wish that no previous constitution or ordinances of this Apostolic See, or anything else whatsoever, shall be construed as invalidating this, our present action.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, under the seal of the Fisherman's ring, on the 16th day of March, in the year 1875, and of our Pontificate the twenty-ninth.

[L. S.] F. CARDINAL ASQUINI,
Pope's Secretary of Briefs.

After the brief had been read by Dr. McGlynn, the Adlegate, Mgr. Roncetti, went to the table, and took from it the special brief of the Pope, intrusting him with his mission. This brief was also in Latin.

To our Venerable Brother James Roosevelt Bayley, Archbishop of Baltimore.

Pius IX. Pope.

VENERABLE BROTHER: Health and Apostolic benediction.

After the example of the Roman Pontiffs our predecessors, it has ever been our care to fill the College of Cardinals, which is the Senate of the Church, with men whose piety, virtue, and merit should correspond to the splendor of so great a dignity. It is this that has moved us to proclaim Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church our venerable brother John McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York, whose piety, learning, devotion to this Holy Apostolic See, and whose indefatigable zeal in the cultivation of the Lord's vineyard have been so conspicuously evidenced to us that we have thought him worthy of this great honor. And now that we would choose a personage for the office of conferring upon him the *berretta*, one of the insigna of his new dignity, we have thought it best to select for the office you, Venerable Brother, who preside over so illustrious a church, and one that has the right of precedence over all the churches of the United States of America. We know that such is your devotion toward us and toward this chair of the blessed Peter that we are confident that you will, in the discharge of this office, fulfill all our expectations. We therefore, by these presents, charge you, venerable brother, that, strictly observing whatever is prescribed by the sacred rites of the Roman Church, you confer, in our name and in his own cathedral church, upon our beloved son John McCloskey, proclaimed by us a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, the scarlet *berretta*, which we have sent to him by the hand of our beloved son Cesare Roncetti, one of our Private Chamberlains; and we therefore, through these presents, by the same apostolic authority, grant you the power necessary and proper for the purpose. And it is our wish that nothing contained in any other ordinance shall be construed to the thwarting of this our purpose, even though such thing might seem to require here special and individual mention.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, under the seal of the Fisherman's ring, March 16, in the year 1875, and of our Pontificate the twenty-ninth.

[L. S.] F. CARDINAL ASQUINI.

Having read this, Mgr. Roncetti gave it to the Assistant Priest, who first read it, and then presented it to the Cardinal. The Adlegate next took the scarlet berretta from the table, and saluting the Cardinal, the Archbishop of Baltimore, and the other Archbishops and Bishops in order, presented the berretta to the Archbishop of Baltimore, taking his place by the side of that prelate. The Archbishop of Baltimore then made a brief address to the Cardinal in Latin, and toward its close he advanced toward each other when the Archbishop set the berretta on the head of His Eminence.

YOUR EMINENCE: Our Holy Father, the Pope, has conferred upon me a great honor in appointing me a portelle Delegate to give to your Eminence this mark of the eminent dignity to which you have been raised. And I value it the more because it affords me an opportunity of expressing publicly my sentiments of affection and veneration toward your person and character. There were rumors in times gone by that it was contemplated to bestow this honor upon certain eminent prelates, and especially upon your distinguished predecessor, to whom the Catholics of these United States owe so great a debt of gratitude. It is an honor, I may say it now, which we had in some manner a right to expect on account of the number of Catholics—the importance of the Catholic Church in the United States. We had a right to expect it also on account of the greatness of our country, the position it occupies among the nations of the earth, the influence it is to exert over the future destiny of the human race. It was right and proper also that we should have a representative among the intimate counselors of the Holy Father. There is nothing antagonistic or contrary to the principles of our Republic that we should have in our midst a Cardinal of the holy Roman Church, and we are confident that your appointment will continue to be regarded as it is now regarded, a new element of strength and harmony for all. We congratulate your Eminence on your appointment to so high an office. It will increase your cares and responsibilities, but it will also increase your means of usefulness as an honored citizen of the Republic and a faithful Bishop of the Church of God, and it will give new highness to the crown of glory which God, the righteous Judge, will bestow upon you on that day when He will render to every man according to his works.

Most Rev. Archbishop Bayley then addressed Mgr. Roncetti in Latin, of which the following is a translation:

MONSIGNOR: I regard it as a high honor to have been appointed by the Holy Father to represent him on this occasion of giving the cardinal's cap to the distinguished Archbishop of New-York. The fact that I should have been designated to fil this office toward the newly-created Cardinal tells of the great changes that are going on in the world, and marks a new era in the history of the Church in the United States. Our country is one of joy to the Catholics of this country, who, however, needed not this or any other evidence of the Holy Father's paternal interest to draw themselves, if possible, more closely in heart and mind around the chair of Peter—at the feet of him who so worthily occupies it. In matters affecting the rights and prerogatives of the Holy See there is, happily, no divided opinion among us, and we Catholics of the United States may proudly challenge a comparison with any other throughout the world in loyalty and warm devotion to the Roman Pontiff, in steadfast attachment to the faith of which he is the doctor, and in unquestioning obedience to the discipline of which he is the guardian. And yet we appreciate highly the honor shown us in the person of one of the worthiest and most exalted prelates of the land. We recognize that the Pope has forged another link in the golden chain of love and gratitude whereby he binds us to himself, in establishing in the New an example of that supreme dignity of the Cardinalate which has hitherto been confined to the Old World; and we rejoice at the selection made for this singular favor of the illustrious Archbishop of the foremost City of the Continent. In you, Right Reverend Sir, we respect the Envoy of the Pope, who has brought the glad tidings that we are not forgotten or neglected at home, and we thank you for the promptness with which you have fulfilled your commission, so pleasing to us and so honorable to yourself.

Cardinal McCloskey then replied in the Latin tongue to the words of the Archbishop and Mgr. Roncetti.

Words fail me to express the gratitude which I feel toward you illustrious and most reverend Archbishop, for the great kindness with which in obedience to the wish of our Holy Father you have come hither to confer upon me the insignia of the exalted dignity of a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, and for the eloquent words so full of affection but so far exceeding my merit, which you have just addressed to me as brother to a brother. It is no small gratification to me that you should have been chosen for this solemn ceremony, who, not only on account of the dignity of your See, take precedence of all other Bishops of these United states, but also for so many years have been endeared to me by ties of friendship and brotherly affection. I confess that I experience especial and grateful pleasure of yourself and of so many of my venerable brethren of the episcopate, this vast assemblage of the venerable clergy, and of my well-beloved people surrounding me with their kindness and their congratulations, but above all this sublime dignity, than which there are few greater on earth, have so overwhelmed me that I voice and tongue entirely fail to say what fills my mind, but still more touches and fills my heart.

I frankly confess to a sense of my unworthiness, and that many of my brethren would well have been found more worthy. Special cause of diffidence might well be found in the exceptional and memorable fact that upon none other before me in this country in bygone years has this dignity been conferred. I should regard only myself, all this would seem enough to overwhelm me; yet I find in the very thought new motives of encouragement when I reflect that not to my poor merits, but to those of this young but already vigorous and most flourishing Catholic Church of America has this honor been given by the Supreme Pontiff, who has judged her to be most worthy of it. Nor am I unaware that when the Holy Father determined to confer upon me this honor he had regard to the dignity of this See of New-York, to the merits and devotion of its venerable clergy, and its most numerous laity; and that he deemed even to honor the eminent rank of this great City and the glorious American nation. It would therefore have been the act not so much of a modest as of a cowardly spirit to refuse my head to the honor and my shoulders to the burden.

I accept, therefore, the honor. I shall not shun the burden; and the gratitude which I feel and the thanks that are due to our much beloved and glorious Pontiff and Father, and which I have already made haste to express to him, I would now again express for myself because of his fatherly kindness, for this cherished clergy and people, for the Catholic Church throughout the country, for the Catholic Church of America, for my city, for my country. May this most happy day, on which I wear on earth but once this new honor has associated the American Church with the noblest and most ancient of the world, be held in grateful remembrance for centuries to come. May all this contribute to bring new happiness and blessing to this See of New York, to this clergy and people, to this American Church, to this great city, and to the whole of our beloved country.

May what has been done here to-day redound to the increase of piety and religion. And may it ever more and more bind the hearts of all of us in bonds of love and reverence to that one Shepherd to whom Christ himself has committed the feeding of the whole of this flock.

And now, I pray that Christ would grant, and do you brethren ask this for me in your prayers, that during my earthly pilgrimage I may fulfil the honor, and so bear the burden, that when I shall stand before His tribunal, where, not the honors conferred, but the burdens borne for his sake, alone have any value, I may be found His disciple, to whom be all honor and glory forever and ever. And, last of all, I wish you, Most Reverend Archbishop and most dear brother, and I would beg for you from the mercy of God, length of days and every blessing.

He then turned to the congregation and delivered a brief address in English. He said:

After having endeavored to return my thanks to His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore and to the Right Reverend and Illustrious Adlegate Apostolic for the highly important part which they have so kindly and so graciously taken in the ceremony which has just finished, the still further duty would fall upon me to make some proper and, at the same time, earnest and sincere acknowledgments to you, Most Reverend and Right Reverend the Episcopate, and to you, venerable of the clergy, to you, distinguished officials either of the State or of the City, and to you, the laity, for the honor which has been conferred upon me by your presence here this day. It would be proper for me to make in fitting terms this acknowledgment on my part, and to say something of the solemn and interesting occasion which has been the cause of attracting here, within the walls of this venerable cathedral such an august assembly. But I regret to say that my feeble strength forbids it, and that I would be unequal to the task, and, besides, I am admonished how late the ceremony has already been protracted, and that it is not yet about to close, so that I would not dare, even if I could, to trespass on your patience. I will simply refer, most reverend and right reverend brethren and venerable brethren of the clergy, and you, beloved children of the laity, and ask you, in my own behalf, to give me your sympathies and your prayers—to ask you to join with me first in giving heartfelt thanks to Almighty God, and after him to our Most Holy Father, the Chief Apostle of the Church and Vicar of Christ on earth, for the great and magnanimous favor which has been bestowed upon us, and for which we have endeavored to show forth our gratisude in the solemnities of the day. We will return thanks to God, and thanks to our Most Holy Father for the honor conferred upon us all—conferred first upon the venerable hierarchy of the Church in all this great country; conferred upon the Catholic people, not simply in this City or diocese, but throughout the whole length and breadth of the land—whose hearts on this day are made to throb with joy because of the good tidings that have come to them; because the exaltation and the dignity to which the Church of five centuries has been raised is not intended merely to give honor to the hierarchy, clergy, and Catholic people generally, but the wish, intent, and purpose of the Holy Father, was to give honor to the whole country, to give honor and to show his deep respect and esteem for our great and flourishing Republic, of which his children here form so essentially a part and parcel. Their interests and feelings are entirely bound up with hers; they are wholly and loyally devoted to her institutions; and with God's blessing, will never cease by their utmost efforts to strengthen and sustain and make it glorious for ever and ever. God bless us all. God bless the country and the people. May He lengthen the days of the Holy Father, and ere his eyes shall be closed in death, may they be permitted to see the day which shall usher in the triumphs of the Church, and though it has been long delayed, and the Vicar of Christ has been beset by trials and hedged about with difficulties, may he be permitted to see the day when the Church shall be free, and accomplish the salvation and glory of his people.

The Cardinal then intoned the first words of the "Te Deum," composed especia ly for the occasion, and dedicated to his Eminence by Mr. Gustavus Schmitz, the organist of the cathedral. The strain was taken up by the choir, and by the time with fine effect. It consists of three parts, the first a chorus, solo, and quartet, the second a soprano solo and chorus, and the third a chorus. While the "Te Deum" was being sung, Cardinal McCloskey, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Quinn and Preston, proceeded to the sacristy, where he assumed the full robes of his office. He then returned to the santuary, wearing the robes of the Cardinalate. These included a scarlet silk cassock, a lace surplice, a scarlet silk mantle, which was supported by train-bearers, and the berretta. The "Te Deum" ended, he intoned the "Dominus Vobiscum," to which the choir gave the response "Et cum Spiritu tuo." He then gave the Apostolic benediction, which terminated the ceremony. The procession left the Cathedral through the door by which it had entered in the morning, and in the following order.

A collation was subsequently served in the Orphan Asylum on Prince and Mott streets, at which nearly 300 guests were present. The dining-room of the asylum was occupied by the clergy, and one of the parlors was reserved for the Papal legates, the Cardinal, and the Archbishops and Bishops. Both rooms were brilliantly decorated with scarlet drapery, and a mound of beautiful flowers was a conspicuous object in the Cardinal's room.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Francis Kernan, of Utica, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Gen. John McNeil, of St. Louis, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Councillor A. P. de Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The sixth social meeting of the Yale Alumni Association will be held on Friday evening at Delmonico's.

Wilson MacDonald will repeat his lecture on "Arts and Artists of the Ancient Egyptians," at Steinway Hall, on Friday evening, May 7.

A billiard match between Maurice Vignaux and Albert Garnier, for the champion medal and $1,000, will take place to-night at Tammany Hall.

The barber-shop of Henry Vauwart, at No. 467 Greenwich street, was entered by burglars on Monday night and robbed of property valued at $103.

A concert and lecture, designed to aid Col. A. B. Meacham, late Chairman of the Modoc Peace Commission, in his efforts to awaken public sentiment on the Indian question, will be given to-night at Cooper Institute.

The Young Maennerchor, a thriving German choral society, celebrated its tenth anniversary at its rooms, No. 274 Grand street, last night, by a social entertainment consisting of vocal and musical exercises, for which an excellent programme had been prepared.

James H. Williamson, of No. 272 Mott street, snatched a watch and chain from William C. Murphy, of Williamsburg, while the latter was standing at Broadway and Bleecker street last evening, and was arrested by Officer Scullion, of the Fifteenth Precinct.

In the case of the little girl Rose Clifford, run over and killed by a car of the Belt Line, in Tenth avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Coroner Eckhoff held an inquest yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict censuring the company for not instructing their drivers to slacken speed on nearing street crossings.

Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Financial Agent of the Centennial Board of Finance, reports the following subscriptions to Centennial stock taken within a few days: In Boston, $15,000; in Buffalo, $1,000; in St. Louis, $1,000; Steinway & Sons, of New-York City, $1,000; Orestes Cleveland, of Jersey City, $1,000.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steam-ship Company have just purchased a new steamer for the St. Lawrence route, intended to form, with the A hambra, a weekly passenger line from Montreal to Pictou during the Summer season, in addition to their weekly line from Quebec, and during the Winter to run with the Canima to Bermuda.

The German Republican Association of the Second Assembly District, Philip Betz presiding, held a meeting at No. 8 Duane street last night, when the amendments to the constitution recently adopted by the German Republican Central Committee were received and agreed to. Some new names were proposed for membership.

In the case of David Costello, of No. 607 First avenue, who died from injuries received by the falling of the roof of the building at Ridge and Broome streets, while it was being raised, on the 23d instant, Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday, and the jury found the subcontractor, Peter Halsey, guilty of gross neglect in not having sufficient help to perform the work properly.

"Aunt Polly Bassett's Singn Skewl" will give a concert this evening at Steinway Hall for the benefit of the Olivet Mission. The chorus will be from the children and young people of the Sabbath-school—100 in number. They will appear in ancient costume, and not only sing, but represent the quaint customs and peculiar traits of a "singin skewl" of the olden time.

The regular meeting of the American Geographical Society will be held to-morrow evening at Association Hall, when Gen. Egbert L. Viele will deliver an address on "Physical Geography, Mountain and River System, and Topographical Features of the State of New-York." The address will be illustrated by stereoscopic views of the Adirondack region.

During the progress of the ceremonies in the cathedral, Detectives Titus, McConnell, and Keeley arrested Charles De La Martiniere, John Moriarty, and Peter Fitzgerald on suspicion of picking pockets. The prisoners were locked up at Headquarters. James Ryan, of No. 518 West Twenty-eighth street, was arrested by Officer Maher, of the Fourteenth Precinct, while attempting to pick pockets in the crowd outside the church.

Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case of the coachman John Blake, who was killed by being struck with a horse-shoe by Thomas Boylan, in the blacksmith shop No. 205 West Fortieth street. Blake's body was removed yesterday to No. 224 East Forty-seventh street. Boylan has not yet been arrested. Officer Dolan, in Daniel Mace's stable, who were arrested on a charge of aiding the escape of Boylan, have been honorably discharged.

Sheriff Conner yesterday made a levy upon the pictures in the Governor's Room to satisfy a judgment of $11,000 obtained by Mr. Theodore Mierson for advertising in the *New-Yorker Journal*. Mr. Mierson's counsel got a warrant for the amount from the Finance Department, but the Sheriff was not notified and the seizure was accordingly made. When the fact was made known the Sheriff's deputies in charge of the property were withdrawn.

At a large meeting of printers held last night at No. 8 Duane street, to nominate a ticket for delegates to the International Union, which is to meet in Boston in June, in opposition to a ticket nominated at the Tenth Ward Hotel on Sunday afternoon, the following well-known members of the craft were put in nomination: Messrs. Charles B. Smith, William McGrath, Joseph Dutton, and Francis Fitzgerald.

Several boxes of fine Havana cigars, found on board of the steamer Havana, in the possession of Mr. George Booth, a passenger, were yesterday seized by Custom-house Officer Judd, they not being entered on the ship's manifest according to law. Mr. Booth said that he had brought the cigars for his own use, and had not made the proper entry through ignorance, and that he had no intention of evading the payment of the regular duties.

The annual reception of the Young Ladies' Christian Association was held last evening at the rooms of the society, No. 64 Irving place, under the special supervision of the Reception Committee. The room was tastefully decorated with flowers, and filled with the friends and patrons of the association. The exercises were begun with some remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Morris K. Jessup, who presented the reports of the various committees for the past year. He was followed by Rev. William E. Taylor, D.D., who commented upon the report, and spoke specially of the religious work of the association. Hon. William E. Dodge also made brief remarks, after which the reunion assumed a social character.

The Erie Railway officials yesterday informed Superintendent Walling that a suspicious-looking box, which had been left in their depot in Jersey City to be forwarded to Springfield, Ohio, had been partially opened by the Freight-master, and found to contain the dead body of a woman. The manner of the messenger who communicated the intelligence was of such a character that Superintendent Walling dispatched Detective Reilly to investigate the case. The detective speedily ascertained that the body was one which had been partially dissected by a medical student, and had been expressed to the Principal of a medical college at Springfield, Ohio.

At noon yesterday the stockholders of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York elected the Trustees of the second class for the coming year. The following were elected: Barnett L. Solomon, Benjamin F. Bancroft, William M. Evarts, Thomas Cornell, Willard Ives, Jacob S. Carter, John H. V. Arnold, Daniel S. Appleton, Henry S. Terbell, and Jalez E. Munsell. They form one-third of the Trustees of the institution, of which the same number go out and come into office every year, under the title, respectively, of Trustees of the first, second, or third class. Henry H. Haight was elected to fill a vacancy in the third class, and Henry G. Carter, E. Z. H. Kitchen, and E. W. Carpenter were chosen inspectors of election.

BROOKLYN.

There was a balance in the City Treasury of $377,091 30, deposited in the twelve city banks.

Next Thursday evening P. T. Barnum will lecture at the North Reformed Church in Clermont avenue on "The World We Live In."

A sounding disk is being placed behind the fog-bell at Fulton Ferry for the purpose of enabling the pilots to hear the bell more distinctly.

By discharging a number of their employes, the Charity Commissioners propose to reduce their pay-roll $933 during May, June, and July.

The strike of the hod-carriers for eight hours a day is almost at an end. Many of the strikers have become discouraged and have returned to work on the ten-hour system.

The residence of Mr. Van Degraw, of No. 21 Debevoise street, was entered by burglars last evening, who succeeded in carrying away $300 worth of silver-ware. No arrests.

During the past week there have been 115 cases of contagious diseases reported to the Board of Health. Of these forty-seven were cases of diphtheria, and twenty-one were of small-pox.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Art Association the following officers were elected: President, R. W. Hubbard; Vice President, Bryan H. Smith; Treasurer, Gordon L. Ford; Secretary, W. H. Husted.

Mrs. Conway is still in a precarious condition, but her physicians give some hopes of recovery. She passed a quiet day, and at a late hour last night there were no signs of a relapse. The theatre is still closed.

LONG ISLAND.

The two burglars, Walter Phillips and Edward Stokum, who robbed Mr. Lyons' store at Greenpoint, who were lodged in the Suffolk County Jail, at Riverhead, attempted to escape to Rolling evening, by knocking down the keeper, Mr. Sweezey, who shot each of them—Stokum in the right shoulder and Phillips in the left breast. Yesterday morning they again attempted flight, and were discovered in the lower hall trying to force an exit to the street.

NEW-JERSEY.

The members elect of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders will be sworn in Saturday.

The ten-year old son of Thomas Boyle was run over by a horse car in Newark yesterday and fatally injured.

The Common Council of Union Hill has organized by the election of Fritz A.